

VOTES FOR WOMEN

VOL. V. (New Series), No. 227.

FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1912.

Price 1d. Weekly (Post Free.)



THE PLUNGE



"Let us once be clear that this question must and will be settled in the only way that plain Justice admits, and we shall not hesitate to take the plunge now rather than later."—*The Daily News and Leader*.

W.S.P.U. SWIMMING MISTRESS : You'd better take the plunge now, my little fellows, or I'll come and push you in!

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To the brave women who to-day are fighting for freedom: to the noble women who all down the ages kept the flag flying and looked forward to this day without seeing it: to all women all over the world, of whatever race, or creed, or calling, whether they be with us or against us in this fight, we dedicate this paper.

THE OUTLOOK.

All the Suffragists sent to prison in connection with the militant disturbances in March are now free. The remainder of these were released "on medical grounds" last Saturday, thus once more giving the lie to the Home Secretary, who alleged in the House of Commons, as his justification for resorting to forcible feeding, that it was "impossible to allow any prisoner to determine his own sentence by setting him at liberty if he chooses to refuse food for a few days." Altogether, since the recent Hunger Strike was started, fifty-seven prisoners have been released before the expiry of their sentences; and it is to the everlasting shame of the Government that the majority of these were not allowed to determine their own sentences as soon as

fasting had brought them to the danger point, but were kept in prison until forcible feeding and its attendant brutalities had still further jeopardised their lives and tortured their bodies. But even so, the women broke their prison bars and came out, one by one, injured, suffering, broken in health, but victorious. Once more the Home Secretary has been beaten by the women—but at what a cost to the women!

Medieval Methods.

We print on another page some of the accounts we have received of the sufferings undergone by these brave women. They are almost incredible. Reading of women who were bound to chairs, gagged, held down by prison officials, with their heads bent back, their nostrils and throats pinched, their ribs tickled, while liquid food was poured straight into them through a funnel and a tube—we are reminded of old prints of hideous mediæval tortures in which "torture by water" played a prominent part. And all this has been practised in the twentieth century upon British women because a Liberal Home Secretary will neither recognise them as citizens outside prison nor as political offenders inside prison. This treatment by a cruel and reactionary Government has left a stain upon contemporary history that can never be wiped out. What a contrast to this foul blot is afforded by the heroism of the prisoners of war who have thus suffered for their principles!

Izaak Walton's Frog.

Both Mr. McKenna and the Under-Secretary of State for Home Affairs have been at pains to assure the House of Commons that forcible feeding is carried out by the medical officers with as little suffering as possible to the prisoners. How like the official tyrant of all the ages! In another part of the paper we print statements from prisoners that

refute even this attempt at self-justification on the part of the Home Secretary. But even if it were true, what a grim nightmare of humanity is that semblance of kindness on the part of doctors and wardresses when committing this abominable outrage upon a defenceless woman, who resists them for the sake of a principle she will never relinquish! Is there not a copy of "The Compleat Angler" in the Home Office library? If not, we advise the Home Secretary to procure one forthwith and to study the passage in which Izaak Walton, instructing a fisherman in the way to bait a hook with a live frog, adds the injunction—"And handle the frog as if you loved him."

Mr. Harben's Protest.

One of the best things that has happened for many a day is Mr. Harben's withdrawal of his candidature for the Barnstaple Division of Devon, as a protest against the forcible feeding of Suffragist prisoners and against the Government's proposal to give more votes to men, while leaving women unenfranchised. In the course of his letter to the chairman of the Barnstaple Liberal Association, Mr. Harben says:—

What is the good of it all? If the authorities want to vindicate the law, let them first avoid making it ridiculous. If they only want to treble the income of the W.S.P.U. they might find some more humane way of doing it. This policy of pusillanimous persecution is not my idea of Liberalism. The bullying of voteless women by a Government that is actually proposing to widen the franchise of men is quite without excuse. Unmanly, ungentlemanly, unsportsmanlike, and uncivilised, it can serve no purpose but to disgrace those who are responsible for it and those who acquiesce in it.

The Liberal Party in the House of Commons having endorsed this policy, I feel compelled to make the only protest open to me by withdrawing my active support altogether from the party at the present time.

Mr. Harben has shown himself a true Liberal. His action in surrendering the chance of a safe Liberal

seat and sacrificing all present hope of political advancement, for the sake of principle, is deeply appreciated by all Suffragists. We believe that it will do much towards convincing the Government that their policy of Anti-Suffragism and coercion is unpopular. Mr. Harben's fine example will also, we are sure, encourage other men sympathisers to give public and practical expression to their convictions. Another Liberal rebel has, indeed, done this in a letter which we print below, with Mr. Harben's.

The Revolt of the Labour Party.

The Labour revolt against the Government has assumed smaller proportions than was at first anticipated. Although in the constituencies of Hanley and Crewe the conflict rages, and although in an election speech Mr. Macdonald talked of giving the Liberals a General Election within twelve months, in the House of Commons peace prevails still between the Government and the Labour Party. The fact is that Mr. J. R. Macdonald, as he said in his speech at Derby the other day, prefers a Liberal to a Tory Government, and he has quite deliberately resolved to keep the present Government in office, whatever evil they may do or whatever good they may leave undone. We should not quarrel with him for this, provided he would insist, as the condition of keeping the Liberals in office, upon the grant of votes to women. What we do object to is Mr. Macdonald's policy of giving support to the Government without getting any adequate return in legislation. "This Government, right or wrong!" appears to be his watchword. Mr. Redmond also supports the present Government through thick and thin, but unlike Mr. Macdonald, he does not give his support for nothing. He gives it in exchange for the Home Rule Bill. Some people say that Mr. Macdonald is living through this Parliament with his eyes set upon the next Parliament. That is no excuse for neglecting the opportunity he now has of buying, in the present Session, the enfranchisement of women, who are the very poorest of the workers he has been elected to serve.

A Miserable, Pettifogging Forty-two Men.

Mr. Macdonald's excuse for the inaction of the Labour Party under his leadership is that more Labour Members are needed. In our opinion, it is a bad general who bewails the smallness of his army. In politics, at any rate, an army grows in the course of battle. Fight, though you fight alone, and in the end a great host will fight with you! That is the true wisdom for the reformer. And yet we have Mr. Macdonald saying, as he said at Derby, "We cannot hope to do much with a miserable, pettifogging forty-two men in the House of Commons!" Non-sense! Forty-two votes can either mend or end the Liberal Government. The terror of the Nationalists at the very idea of a Labour revolt against the Government proves that. The admission by the Liberal Press that the Labour Party can bring the Government's existence to an end shows that Mr. Macdonald, with his forty-two votes, is master of the situation, and can, by uttering a word, force the Government to give votes to working women.

Mr. Lloyd George's Next Campaign.

The volatile Mr. Lloyd George, though his Insurance Act is in a muddle and his pledges on Woman Suffrage are, to say the least of it, unfulfilled, is now busily launching a new scheme—a scheme of land reform. It is upon the aid of such a will o' the wisp that women are asked to depend for their enfranchisement, rather than upon their own militant exertions! Yet Mr. Lloyd George would have been well advised in his own interests to get a Votes for Women measure carried instead of forcing his ill-digested Insurance Act upon the country. Last year he was strong enough single-handed to have compelled his Anti-Suffragist colleagues to agree to the passage of a Votes for Women Bill. By insisting upon such a course, he would have enhanced his popularity and strengthened his position in the Cabinet and in the country. Mr. Lloyd George is the politician who took the wrong turning. Some day he will see, if he does not see it already, that when he decided to wreck instead of carry to victory the cause of Votes for Women, he made the mistake of his life. The women will win without him, but he has done himself the worst of injuries, and neither his land campaign nor any other which his fertile brain may devise will cure that injury.

Grinding the Anti-Suffrage Axe.

Tuesday's debate on the Manhood Suffrage Bill has made it more plain than ever that the Government are strongly hostile to Votes for Women, and have no intention of permitting the passage of a Woman Suffrage Amendment to their Bill. The second reading, like the first reading, was moved by an Anti-Suffragist Minister, while all the professing Suffragists in the Cabinet, Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Lloyd George included, maintained a complete silence. Mr. Harcourt took the opportunity of grinding the Anti-Suffrage axe. He declared his conviction that the House of Commons would decline to sanction the enfranchisement of 10½ million women, and would equally refuse to enfranchise

women on a property basis, which was being swept away in the case of the men's franchise. This is a useful revelation of the tactics which the Government intend to employ for the defeat of each and every amendment for Woman Suffrage which may be moved. Well might Lord Robert Cecil declare that the Government have broken their pledge to give a free and fair chance to Woman Suffrage under the Bill.

Government "Fairness."

Mr. W. H. Dickinson, while applauding the Government's "fairness," gave his and their case completely away by admitting that if there had been a clause in the Bill giving women the Vote, Members on the Government side would have had to vote for it, and Members on the Opposition side against it. Precisely, Members on the Government side would have had to vote for Woman Suffrage, and it would have been carried. Whereas, according to the Government's scheme, successive amendments, from the one embodying the right principle of equality down to the highly unsatisfactory proposals for an unequal franchise for women, will be defeated for want of Government pressure and discipline. Two Liberal Members, Sir A. Markham (brother of the Anti-Suffragist) and Mr. Hogge, made impressive protests against the Government's refusal to embody Woman Suffrage in their Bill, and announced their intention of voting against it at the third reading stage if an amendment were not carried in Committee. Cannot Liberal Members who hold these opinions convince the Government that it will be expedient, if only from the Party point of view, at once to include a Woman Suffrage clause in the Bill?

Remonstrate with the Government!

In spite of all the proofs of fixed and indomitable purpose given by militant Suffragists during the past six years, there are still some people who seem to imagine that to influence the militants is easier than to influence the Government. Accordingly, the W.S.P.U. is receiving daily appeals to call a truce and peacefully to wait and see what will happen to an unofficial Woman Suffrage Amendment to the Manhood Suffrage Bill. The W.S.P.U., it seems necessary for the hundredth time to explain, can see without waiting the fate of such an Amendment. It will be the very same fate that befel the Conciliation Bill. To call a truce would certainly be no guarantee of or contribution to the success of the Amendment. On the contrary, it is at times of true that the Government have always shown themselves most insolent and hostile as regards the demand for Votes for Women. The result of previous truces is anything but an encouragement to the W.S.P.U. to institute another. Moreover, and this must be clearly understood, it is now beyond the power of the W.S.P.U. to prevent militancy. Only the Government can do that, and even they cannot do it except by giving votes to women. It is therefore waste of time for those who dislike militancy to

remonstrate with the W.S.P.U. Let them remonstrate with the Government!

Liberal Slander.

In last week's issue we commented on a statement that had appeared in the Press affirming that the Suffragist who addressed the Prime Minister at Lord and Lady Glenconner's reception had bitten somebody in the hand; and in our comment we mentioned that, as the lady lost her brooch in the course of being harled downstairs by three men, the possibility was that the "bite" was a well-deserved scratch from the pin of the brooch. Almost simultaneously a spirited letter, headed "Suffragism and Chivalry," which we print on another page, appeared in the *Daily News and Leader*, in which Mrs. Charles Hancock confirms our conjecture and exposes Liberal slander in the following words:—

I hold a letter from Sir Alexander Lawrence, whose hand was supposed to be bitten, and to whom I wrote concerning the incident, and he writes: "My finger is mending all right; and I think it probably wasn't a bite"! The lady who asked the question concerning votes for women had her sleeve torn out of her evening-dress, and was hurled down the stairs at the risk of her life. Perhaps Sir Alexander's finger was hurt in the mêlée.

Mrs. Hancock goes on to say that, while not a militant Suffragist herself, she would suggest that in contrast to the annoyance caused to Ministers by the asking of inopportune questions, might be set "the terrible physical sufferings" undergone by the women. If all Liberals, men and women, were to take this just and clear-sighted view of the matter, there would be less calumny and misrepresentation for Suffragettes to combat.

Mrs. Pankhurst's Birthday.

Next Sunday afternoon, July 14, Hyde Park is once more to be the scene of a W.S.P.U. demonstration. It is a great date—the birthday of a famous Revolution and of a famous woman. Every student of history connects July 14 with the Fall of the Bastille; every member of the Union connects July 14 with the birth of its Founder, Mrs. Pankhurst. It is a fitting day on which to meet in thousands and demand that the Government shall enfranchise women on equal terms with men, instead of insulting them with a proposal to give more votes to the men who have not asked for them. The Local W.S.P.U.'s are responsible for this Demonstration. Other Suffrage Societies are taking part in it, and there will be twenty-one platforms altogether (see page 670). At 3 o'clock massed bands will play the March of the Women, conducted by the composer, Dr. Ethel Smyth. The occasion will form a notable incident in the records of the militant Suffrage movement, and the Local Unions are to be congratulated on their enterprise in thus commemorating the birthday of their Leader.

An interesting point is that the 5d. Insurance stamps are issued in the colours of the Women's Social and Political Union. I can assure the Chancellor that he is quite mistaken if he thinks to appease the Suffragists in this way.—*The World*.

LIBERAL REBELS.

MR. H. D. HARBN.

To the Chairman of the Barnstaple Liberal Association.

Dear Mr. Hiern,—I am writing to announce to you my determination to withdraw from the candidature for the Barnstaple Division of Devonshire. My reasons are as follows:—

Some time ago proceedings were instituted against four officials of the Women's Social and Political Union. Three were arrested, tried, convicted, and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment. They were shortly transferred to the first division; then forcibly fed; and now, five weeks later, they are free, after their health has been sufficiently shattered to satisfy the conscience of the Home Secretary. The fourth has not yet been found.

What is the good of it all? If the authorities want to vindicate the law, let them first avoid making it ridiculous. If they only want to treble the income of the W.S.P.U. they might find some more humane way of doing it. This policy of pusillanimous persecution is not my idea of Liberalism. The bullying of voiceless women by a Government that is actually proposing to widen the franchise of men is quite without excuse. Unmanly, ungentlemanly, unsportsmanlike, and uncivilised, it can serve no purpose but to disgrace those who are responsible for it, and those who acquiesce in it.

The Liberal Party in the House of Commons having endorsed this policy, I feel compelled to make the only protest open to me, by withdrawing my active support altogether from the Party at the present time.

I hope that you and your Committee will believe that I take this step only under a grave sense of public duty and with the bitterest disappointment and regret, regret that is increased by the memory

of the exceptional kindness which I have everywhere met with among the Liberals of North Devon.—Yours sincerely,

H. D. HARBN.
Newland Park, Chalfont St. Giles, Bucks.
July 1, 1912.

MR. GEORGE C. COPE.

To the Secretary of the Liberal Association,
Radlett, Herts.

Dear Mr. Morris,—I am sorry to be obliged to cease all connection with the Liberal Party on the ground of its attitude upon the question of Parliamentary Votes for Women generally, and upon that of forcible feeding of the Suffragist prisoners in particular. Upon the first point I have much too slowly made up my mind. My only reason for belonging to any political party must be that I want to see certain things accomplished and certain things prevented, and I still see in the Liberal Party the best political force for those ends. But there was always in my mind the stipulation that any party I belonged to must not grossly sin against the principles of democratic equality and justice. I have too long seen that in tolerating the attitude of the present Government upon the Franchise question, the Liberal Party does most grossly sin against those principles. I am much to blame for not having acted upon this view long ago. But the second point, viz., the diabolical and infamous barbarity of forcible feeding is, of course, even more obviously and indignantly to be condemned. I can hardly trust myself to write upon it. For this, too, I must hold the Liberal Party directly responsible. I have therefore no choice but to leave the Association and the Party without further delay.—Yours very truly,

GEORGE C. COPE.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE £250,000 FUND

June 18 to June 29.

Already acknowledged	£128,457 19 6
Australia (per Mrs. Cameron-Swan)	13 11 6
Women's Political Assn. of Victoria	10 0 0
South Australia—Non-party Women	1 0 0
Miss Stirling	1 0 0
West Australia—Women's Service Guild	4 0 0
Labour Women's Social Club, Perth	4 0 0
Freemantle Women's Branch of Labour Federation	2 17 8
Mrs. Annette E. Bear	2 2 0
Miss Dora Dodwell	5 0 0
Miss E. Maud Hale	0 2 6
Mrs. Annie Heim	0 5 0
Legacy from the late Mrs. Rose Hyland	20 0 0
Mrs. Fanny Goddard	2 0 0
Miss Dorothea Gordon	3 0 0
Miss Isabel Adams	0 10 0
Mrs. E. M. Beckett	5 0 0
Anon. (Hampton Wick)	1 0 0
Mrs. R. E. Clough	0 5 0
Mrs. Ackland	0 5 0
Miss F. Barclay	0 10 0
Mrs. Mary Hart (coll.)	0 3 6
Albert Hall (extra)	2 11 9
A Man Sympathiser at Tottenham Ct. Rd. Pitch	0 8 0
Miss R. Crandon Gill	4 10 0
Mrs. Diplock	10 0 0
Miss M. Gray-Allen	2 2 0
Mrs. E. S. Dives	0 10 0
A Gentleman at Outdoor Meeting (per Miss P. Ayrton)	0 2 6
"From a man who values the advice of a woman"	500 0 0
Lionel Agar-Hutton, Esq.	2 2 0
Mrs. Mary Casey	0 10 0
Mrs. Holmes (tkt resold)	0 3 0
Miss Elizabeth Jenkins	0 1 0
Horace Burrell, Esq.	0 3 0
Miss Joan Dugdale	1 0 0
A Sheffield Friend (per Miss Archdale)	5 0 0
Miss Katherine Balfour	5 0 0
Mrs. Hugh Daubeny	10 0 0
Miss Mary Fitzsimons	5 0 0
A. A. C.	2 2 0
Miss Beatrice Fry	0 1 6
Miss Hobart-Hampden	0 5 0
"An Irish Well-wisher" "Earned by daisy-grubbing"	0 2 0
Miss Mary E. Hughes	1 1 0
A Member	6 6 0
Mrs. Dicks	10 0 0
Miss F. M. Collier	10 0 0
Miss Ellen Beck	30 0 0
Miss Janet Green	2 2 0
Miss Margaret Isle	0 1 0
D. W.	10 0 0
Henry D. Harben, Esq.	25 0 0
Mrs. A. H. Graham	1 1 0
Miss Geraldine Black	0 2 5
Miss M. F. Dunn	0 9 0
Foreign coins changed "A mother of three girls"	0 3 0
Miss Annie J. Evans	0 10 0
Miss Claire Ingledew	0 2 5
Miss Mary T. Dohany	0 4 0
Miss J. Allen	5 0 0
Miss M. Glasspole	2 2 0
Mrs. J. E. Bridgen	1 0 0
Miss A. R. Harbott	10 0 0
Miss E. M. Pethick	5 1 0
Miss G. Löwy	0 1 0
Mrs. Stevens	10 0 0
Mrs. C. Helen Maitland	3 0 0
Miss N. E. MacMunn	2 2 0
Lady Lely	0 1 0
Messrs. Sayers and Wesson	20 0 0
Miss M. Sawers	0 10 0
Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Pott	2 2 0
Miss Sophia Strangways	10 0 0
Miss M. A. Wartei	0 10 0
Miss H. M. Todhunter	0 10 0
Miss E. Naylor	1 1 0
Miss A. M. Wilkinson	1 1 0
Mrs. Yelf	1 1 0
Mrs. C. E. Lehmann	5 5 0
Miss Clara E. Mordan	200 0 0
Miss F. Pollard	0 2 6
Miss Stedall	1 1 0
Mrs. Rose	1 1 0
Miss Henriette Rose	1 0 0
Mrs. McLeod	1 0 0
Mrs. and Miss B. Lightman	1 0 0
Mrs. E. M. Morrison	2 0 0
Mrs. Morton	0 10 0
Miss E. H. Wilkinson	0 2 6
Miss Grace H. Trill	1 0 0
Mrs. H. C. Saunders	40 0 0
Miss Constance Walsh	2 0 0
Mrs. Edith MacLachlan	0 10 0
Mrs. F. Langworthy	1 1 0
Mrs. F. Magill	2 2 0
Mrs. Weston (sale of Indian rings)	0 7 6
Mrs. Jessie C. Pollock	5 0 0
Extra on "V.I.W."	0 1 6
Per Miss C. Williamson	0 11 4
Outside Selfridge's, H.H. the Range of Sarawak	10 0 0
Miss Ella Stevenson	2 0 0
Mrs. Spong	2 2 0
Misses M. and F. Spong	2 0 0
Miss Annie Spong	1 0 0
Miss Frances Williams (D.X. Ward)	0 2 6
Mrs. J. Terrene (do.)	5 5 0
Mrs. Thomas Letherbrow	1 0 0
William De Morgan, Esq.	50 0 0
Miss J. Turner	1 0 0
Miss Rees	0 1 0
Miss Miriam Levy	0 10 0
Miss Nora Nichols	1 0 0
Mrs. G. Kenneth Wright	0 10 6
Miss Iris M. Smith	0 4 0
Mrs. Rachel Neale	2 6 0
Miss Helen M. Sprott (earned in prison)	0 0 8
Mrs. Munro	0 1 0
Miss Fanny Shuter	0 1 0
Miss M. Potter	0 1 0
Miss E. B. Worlers	10 0 0
Miss Sybil Murray	0 2 6
Miss Annie Whitehead	0 1 0
Miss Averne Pease	25 0 0
Mrs. Sydney Williams	0 1 0
Miss H. Smeeton	0 2 6
Miss Elizabeth Wilson	0 2 6
Miss Sylvia White (earned by knitting woollen coats)	3 10 0
Miss Jean S. Shaw	0 3 0
Miss Mary G. Willis	1 1 0
Miss M. Walton	0 1 0
Miss Junior	0 2 2
Miss Muriel Andrews	0 3 0
Mrs. Geraldine Gais	0 5 0
Mrs. K. J. Hutchinson	0 2 6
A Hampstead Member (coll.)	0 5 0
Sale of Flags, &c.	2 18 5
Membership Fees	6 19 0
Collections, Tickets, &c.	117 14 4
London	1 12 8
Per Miss G. Allen	1 12 8
Per Misses Crocker and Roberts	0 6 0
Miss Hallot	0 5 0
Miss Hallot	0 1 0
Sale of Flags, &c.	2 18 5
Membership Fees	6 19 0
Collections, Tickets, &c.	117 14 4
London	1 12 8
Per Miss G. Allen	1 12 8
Per Misses Crocker and Roberts	0 15 2
Per Miss D. Evans	0 18 0
Per Miss C. Markwick	1 4 0
Total	£129,988 18 4

Debenham & Freebody.

LAST WEEK OF SALE.

FINAL REDUCTIONS. Commencing on MONDAY, JULY 15.

The undermentioned are Typical Bargains.



New Fur Model, in finest quality seal musquash, worked in stripes, with new-shaped hood.
Original Price ... 65 gns.
Sale Price ... 28 gns.

Original Model Gown (as sketch) by "Margaine Laorox." Skirt of white crepe and bodice of cretonne, edged with open embroidery.
Original Price ... £30 0 0
Sale Price ... 78/6

Afternoon Gown (as sketch), in twill foulard, trimmed with glass buttons; collar of own material tied with plain taffeta bow; the whole well cut and finished.
Original Price ... 78/6
Sale Price ... 49/6

10 Only Coats and Skirts, in best black serge with white pin stripe, of which sketch is a typical example. Coat lined silk, collar of black satin trimmed Russia braid.
Original Price ... 64 gns.
Sale Price ... 42/3



Restaurant Coat (as sketch), in best quality corded silk and satin, reversible, outside of corded silk, and revers, cuffs, and at foot turn back satin side. Lined throughout with silk.
Original Price ... 7½ gns.
Sale Price ... 28/6

Camisole (as sketch No. 1), in fine French nainsook, hand-somely hand embroidered.
Sale Price ... 8/11
Petticoat to match.
Original Price ... 7½ gns.
Sale Price ... 8/11

Fashionable Tea Gown (as sketch), in crepe meteo, with back and train of rich tinsel brocades. An exact copy of an exclusive Paris model.
Original Price ... 63/-
Sale Price ... 51 gns.

Real Silk Sports Coat (as sketch), made from extra bright quality silk, in 100 fashionable colours and white. An ideal garment for the river and the seaside.
Original Price ... 63/-
Sale Price ... 42/3



New Basque Blouse, in sketch, of coarse linen lace and insertion, lined net throughout and finished with band of narrow velvet ribbon.
Original Price ... 29/6
Sale Price ... 15/0

Nightdress (as sketch), in fine quality cambric, trimmed Valenciennes lace, embroidered yoke finished with ribbons.
Original Price ... 8/11
Sale Price ... 8/11

Nightdress (as sketch), fastening in front, made of best quality heavy crepe de chine, lined silk, with white jabot.
Original Price ... 21/0
Sale Price ... 12/0

New Basque Blouse (as sketch), fastening in front, made of best quality heavy crepe de chine, lined silk, with white jabot.
Original Price ... 21/0
Sale Price ... 12/0

CATALOGUE POST FREE.

WIGMORE STREET and WELBECK STREET, LONDON, W.

HOME OFFICE "STATEMENTS" REFUTED

"I am not concerned with the Home Secretary's denials; I am concerned only with the facts of the case."—Mr. Keir Hardie in the House of Commons, June 20, 1912.

On May 29, the day the Suffragist leaders were sentenced, Mr. McKenna said, in answer to questions concerning the treatment they would have in prison:

Statement No. 1.

In no case have any of these prisoners ever been asked to put on prison dress. In no single case has that been so, and it is quite unnecessary to ask whether they are required to.

On that same day Mr. Pethick Lawrence was taken to Wormwood Scrubs Prison, a convict prison in which every prisoner is made to wear prison clothes, and to which no prisoner is ever sent who is entitled to superior prison treatment. *Mr. Pethick Lawrence was at once told to put on prison dress.* He refused with such firmness that, seeing he would not submit to such an indignity without offering a strenuous resistance, the Governor allowed him to retain his own clothes until the Home Office could be communicated with. It will be remembered that the Women's Social and Political Union brought such pressure to bear upon the Home Secretary that Mr. Lawrence was removed the next day to Brixton Prison, and no more was heard about prison clothes. But the fact remains that he was sent first to a prison where prison dress is compulsory; and by whose orders was he sent there if not by those of the Home Secretary, who declared on the very same day that it was "unnecessary to ask" if Suffragist prisoners were ever required to put on prison clothes?

Statement No. 2.

The compulsory feeding of prisoners is in each prison carried out by the medical officers, who are always fully qualified medical men. In one or two cases they have had the assistance of medical men not in the prison service, who are also fully qualified.—Mr. McKenna, on July 2, 1912.

This statement is refuted by—

(1) Miss Charlotte Marsh (Aylesbury Prison) who writes as follows:—

On the afternoon of Tuesday, April 9, at about 2.30, my cell door was suddenly thrown open, and about eight wardresses rushed in. I was the first victim. They got me on the floor after a struggle, and sat on my legs, held my arms, screwed back my head and neck. One of them put her fingers in my mouth and tried to make me open my teeth, but did not succeed; and then pushed a feeding-cup against my teeth. One of them held my nose, and

another squeezed my neck to try and make me breathe. I wriggled about as much as I could, and then started blowing, with the result that practically nothing went down. Most of it got split, and I was soaked to the skin. Then, without saying a word, they all rushed out of my cell. I heard them going to the others, and I thought I should be left alone. However, two hours later, they all came rushing in again, and this time I was tied in a chair and fed by the nasal tube by the doctor.

On Wednesday, June 26, I was very much surprised to hear the most awful cries coming from our women, and by the noise I realised that forcible feeding was going on again. I was at the end of the passage, and so heard them coming the whole way. The cries of the women were so violent that I felt, although I could not see, that the doctor was not there. At about 7.30 or 8 o'clock, my cell door was flung open, and in rushed about eight wardresses again. I stood up on my bed, and hung on to the rail, and said to them: "What have you been doing to our women?" One of the wardresses said: "Feeding them like chickens," and laughed. They then caught hold of me and tied me in the chair round the waist with a sheet, and then I realised that they were going to try and feed me without the doctor being present. I said to the principal wardress, "Where's the doctor? You have no right to do this without him."

(2) Miss Olive Walton (Aylesbury), who writes as follows:—

On the second day the doctor came round in the afternoon, but in the evening the wardresses came round alone, and six of them tied me into a chair and fed me. When they saw that I would not keep still they began to pummel me as hard as they could all over my stomach and chest, causing me intense agony. I was very sick, very weak, and frantically bruised.

Statement No. 3.

It must be borne in mind that feeding by tube is not in itself dangerous or injurious, but the danger is caused by the violent resistance of the prisoner, which like any violent action involves risk to a person with a weak heart or poor physique.—Mr. Ellis Griffith, on June 26.

This statement is refuted by—

(1) Miss Ethel Lewis (Maidstone) who writes as follows:—

Although I made no resistance, the nasal tube curled up in my mouth, and the second day this occurred three times, and

they had to use a larger tube. After the third feeding I felt a sharp pain round my waist, and in the afternoon I had an agonising pain round my heart. Some days afterwards the pain became so acute and breathing so difficult that I sent for the doctor. He said it must be muscular rheumatism.

(2) Miss Kitty Marion (Birmingham), who writes as follows:—

The nasal tube could not be got down; it curled up in my mouth, although I did not struggle. Later they got down a short tube, but I was violently sick for four days.

(3) Mrs. Terriero (Holloway), who writes as follows:—

I should like to make it quite clear that the forcible feeding was not carried out with any idea of saving life, but as a deliberate act of brutality to terrorise and torture, otherwise I ought to have been one of the first to be fed during the April Hunger Strike, having starved longer. On the fifth day I was forcibly fed with such a quantity of food that I was in agony, and suffered for weeks afterwards from gastric trouble. On the very day that the doctor recommended my removal to the hospital, the Governor wrote to my husband saying I was in my usual health. On the Sunday I was very ill, and could not digest even a spoonful of milk. In the second Hunger Strike I was fed on the third, fourth, and fifth days, and then released. The doctor said he dared not keep me longer, though I was not nearly so ill as several others. Each time one is fed it becomes more agonising. I did not struggle. Yet I had to be sent home in a taxi, accompanied by a prison official, who had directions not to part from me till I was home or in safe hands, as I was so weak and ill. My doctor ordered me to remain in bed.

Statement No. 4.

If the medical adviser of the prison advises me that the state and health of any of the prisoners is such that forcible feeding could not be administered with safety, forcible feeding would not be administered.—Mr. McKenna on June 20, 1912.

The prisoners who are fed are carefully examined by the medical officers of the prison, who are competent men with a full sense of their responsibility.—Mr. Ellis Griffith, on June 26.

In reply to this, we have to point out that in the case of a resisting prisoner a careful medical examination is a practical impossibility; and as the majority of

the prisoners have resisted, the medical examination, when made, has been of so cursory a character as to be valueless. Last week, we stated this in the case of Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, who resisted so violently that the doctor was unable to fix the stethoscope, and therefore fed her without knowing the state of her heart. In the case of other prisoners with defective or delicate nostrils and throats, the medical examination has taken no account of what must have made tube-feeding acutely painful. Mrs. Sadie Brown (Holloway), for instance, who has a broken nose, states emphatically that the medical officer "made no examination of it, so he could not know if the passage was large enough to receive the tube. All he said was that it had a rubber tubing, and he must proceed."

Miss Maud Smith (Birmingham) also refutes the above statement of the Home Secretary in the following poignant description of her sufferings:—

"I have a defective nostril, and told the doctor all about it. If he used the throat tube, I told him I was sure I could not breathe, as I seldom breathe through the nostril at all. I made it quite clear to him and the wardresses. They paid no attention to this, but told me that of course I could not breathe if they used the throat tube, and they tried to get the nasal tube down. I fasted for fourteen hours more, and then the nostril was forced. I thought I should have gone mad with the pain, and that the veins would have burst in my temples. The nostrils are still tender. If I had known how to destroy myself, I should have done so that night." She adds that she is now suffering a great deal from internal strain, as, although she did not actively resist, all the internal organs were strained through involuntary resistance. Her back is still sore. She suffered terribly, and still feels bruised internally. With regard to medical examination, she says further that "Both doctors sounded me, but rather quickly. There was not only no examination of the nose, but in spite of my repeated statement as to its condition, the nasal tube was forced up. I told them that the nostril had never been open." She adds:—"I did not mind their killing me, but I did mind being injured for life, as I have my living to earn."

After reading Miss Maud Smith's statement, we should like to ask the Home Secretary in what condition of health a prisoner must be in in order to be certified by the medical officer of the prison as unfit to be forcibly fed.

MR. CRISP ENGLISH.

The following question was asked in the House of Commons on July 8 by Mr. Philip Snowden: To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether his attention has been drawn to the statement by Mr. C. Mansell Moullin, F.R.C.S., of 69, Wimpole Street, to the effect that, in consultation with Dr. Macaulay, he has found Miss Emily Wilding Davison, who was released from Holloway on June 28, to be suffering acutely from injuries sustained on the occasion of her attempted suicide while in prison, and that her condition has been considerably aggravated by the forcible feeding to which she had been subjected in the interval; and in view of this statement, whether he will give the House the exact report of the examination made by Mr. Crisp English which led to the forcible feeding being continued; and whether he will inform the House in what branch of medicine or surgery Mr. Crisp English is a specialist, and on what grounds he was selected to make the examination.

Mr. McKenna replied: I cannot admit that this prisoner made any attempt at suicide while in prison, but she has suffered both from self-inflicted injuries and from the results of voluntary starvation. Mr. Crisp English's report of June 23 on her is as follows: "I have examined this day Emily W. Davison in consultation with Dr. Sullivan and Dr. Forward, and find that she is suffering from numerous small bruises and abrasions. I can find no evidence of gross injury, and see no reason why forcible feeding should not be continued." Mr. Crisp English is an eminent surgeon; he is senior assistant-surgeon at St. George's Hospital and on the surgical staff of the Grosvenor Hospital for Women. I consider his view of the case is of greater value than that expressed by Dr. Mansell Moullin, and it is, moreover, supported by the testimony of other medical men.

Our Statement Confirmed.

This answer confirms our statement, made in last week's *VOTES FOR WOMEN*, that the responsibility rests with Mr. Crisp English for the continuance of forcible feeding in the case of Miss Davison even after the hideous process had brought her to the point of throwing herself from the top gallery to the wire netting, and thence down two flights of stairs on to a stone floor. Even if Mr. Crisp English's diagnosis of her injuries was a correct one, the fact that Miss Davison had gone through this terrible experience should have been enough to restrain any humane man, apart from his professional capacity,

THE ROLL OF HONOUR.

"It is impossible to allow any prisoner to determine the length of his own sentence by setting him at liberty if he chooses to refuse food for a few days."—Mr. McKenna in the House of Commons, April 17, 1912.

This statement has been refuted by the following list of prisoners, all of whom have been released before the expiry of their sentences, in consequence of the hunger strike:—

Aitken, Miss V.	Duval, Mrs.	Hudleston, Mrs. E.	Pethick Lawrence, Mr.
Aldham, Mrs.	Ede, Dr. Frances	Hudson, Miss	Potbury, Miss Isabel
Bennett, Miss E.	Evans, Miss E.	Humphreys, Nurse	Rowlett, Miss
Bowker, Miss D.	Farmer, Miss	Irvine, Miss	Ryland, Miss Bertha
Boyd, Mrs.	Fussell, Miss	Joschim, Miss M.	Smart, Miss Grace
Branson, Mrs.	Gatty, Mrs.	Jones, Miss Hope	Taylor, Mrs. N.
Bryce, Miss W.	Gibb, Miss Ellison	Lewis, Miss E.	Terriero, Mrs.
Burkett, Miss H.	Given, Miss C.	Macfarlane, Miss	Thompson, Miss
Callagh, Miss O.	Green, Mrs.	Marion, Miss Kitty	Wharry, Miss Olive
Carwin, Miss S.	Cook, Mrs.	Marsh, Miss C.	Wentworth, Miss V.
Corner, Mrs.	Green, Miss Janet	Mitchell, Miss L.	Wild, Mrs. Redfern
Davison, Miss E.	Grey, Miss Laura	Neave, Miss N.	Wilkinson, Mrs. Howard
Doudney, Miss E.	Gurney, Miss Brita	Pankhurst, Mr.	Williams, Miss
Douney, Miss E.	Halg, Miss F. E.	Pethick Lawrence, Mrs.	Wright, Miss Ada
Dowling, Miss E.	Haly, Miss M.		

The above list does not include all those who have been forcibly fed, some of whom were not released until the expiry of their sentences.

from being a party to the renewal of the treatment that had made her seek to destroy herself. But we frankly decline to accept his diagnosis, not only because it is contradicted by the very different report issued by Mr. Mansell Moullin in consultation with Dr. Macaulay, but also because the two doctors who assisted Mr. English in the examination of Miss Davison were prison officials, and therefore interested in whitewashing the Home Office.

Point to be Remembered.

The point to be remembered is that forcible feeding is in itself a danger to life and health, even when the patient is willing to submit to it. It becomes an outrage and a torture when inflicted on a prisoner already weakened by days of fasting, who resists the process to the utmost of her power, and resists, moreover, not from an invalid's caprice, but from a sense of duty and high principle for which she is prepared to die if necessary. There is no precedent in the history of medicine for artificial feeding under such circumstances as these; nor is

there, we believe, any precedent for resorting to tube-feeding as long as any other means of sustaining life are available. In the case of the Suffragist prisoners, other means are available. The principle for which they fight could be conceded, and the recent Hunger Strike, with its attendant horrors of forcible feeding, would have been avoided, or at all events stopped, had the Home Secretary transferred the women to the First Division. Failing this statesmanlike action, he could at least have shown sufficient humanity to release them when starvation had brought them to the danger limit—in itself a punishment greater than any the law had inflicted. Instead of this, Mr. McKenna, proceeding on no discoverable plan, caused the women to be forcibly fed at one or another stage of starvation, releasing them only when they had been tortured long enough to make further physical injury inadvisable in view of their ultimate return to their friends. By this process, the strong suffered equally with the delicate, for their greater powers of endurance enabled the authorities to

torture them a little longer than the others. And when Mr. McKenna is asked for some explanation of this unwarrantable treatment of political prisoners in the twentieth century, he shifts the responsibility on to the shoulders of those members of the medical profession who consent to be his tools! Mr. Crisp English is one of those tools; the prison doctors are others. Their position is not an enviable one, for they have forfeited the respect of women, and assisted a shameful Government to leave an indelible stain on the records of English State imprisonments.

RELEASED.

The following have been released since we went to press last week:—

ALEXANDRIA.	HOLLOWAY.
Pussell, Miss E.	Dondsey, Miss V.
Gibb, Miss E.	Grey, Miss L.
Gurney, Miss B.	Potbury, Miss I.
Marsh, Miss C.	Thompson, Miss M.
Smart, Miss G.	Green, Miss J.
Wright, Miss A.	Lackey, Miss N.
	Wharry, Miss O.

STILL IN PRISON.

HOLLOWAY.
Duval, Miss E. (One Month.)
Neal, Miss Marie. (Four Months.)
Walters, Miss A. (Four Months.)
Helaby, Miss (One Month.)

FOUR MONTHS.

Miss Marie Neal was charged before Mr. Birrell at North London on July 4 with breaking three plate-glass windows, value £20, at the Parkhurst Road Post Office. The damage being over £5, Miss Neal was remanded for trial at the North London Sessions, and on Wednesday, as we went to press, she was sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

Miss Walters, [redacted] was arrested on June 28 and charged with breaking the windows of the Regent Street Post Office, value £7 10s., was also brought up at the Newington Sessions on Wednesday and sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

MISS BERTHA BREWSTER.

At Southend, on July 3, Miss Bertha Brewster surrendered to her bail on a charge of doing wilful damage to a plate-glass window at Rayleigh Post Office. It was alleged that she threw three pieces of lead through the window and then rode off on her bicycle, but was captured by a police constable. She was fined £5, damage £1 7s. 6d., and costs 4s., or a month's imprisonment. The money was paid by a lady in court.

TYPICAL PRISONERS' EXPERIENCES.

DR. ALICE J. STUART KEE
(Holloway).

I told both doctor and Governor that I suffered far more from want of air than from want of food, and I consider the confinement to cells a most unjustifiable aggravation of the punishment — for punishment it was. The doctor told those who were forcibly fed that they were not strong enough to go out, but one of them was called down from the top landing to see the Governor, and kept standing talking to him in the hall for ten or fifteen minutes, when she had to hold on to the table to keep herself up. I saw her myself when I was out for water.

Many were fed much sooner than there was any suffering from want of food, and it was evidently done to punish and to terrorise the others. I saw the apparatus coming out of the cell next mine, and there was no sign of any vessel to sterilise or even to wash the tube, and no basin even to wash the doctor's hands. All to whom I spoke directly after the strike was over complained of the large amount that was poured in, of the rapidity with which it was given, and of the coldness of the fluid given. Many had weak and husky voices when we saw them again, and nearly all had some pain or injury to complain of.

I cannot see how the profession can get off the horns of the dilemma. If forcible feeding is a punishment, the medical profession should not inflict it; if it is medical treatment, it is "mal praxis."

I may add that I am completely well again now, but only since a week ago, more than seven weeks after leaving prison, and I am an exceptionally strong woman.

MISS ADA CECILE WRIGHT.
(Aylesbury).

As I have been requested to state my recent experiences with regard to the forcible feeding, I will endeavour to do so in as plain and unexaggerated terms as I can.

In the first place, it must be fully understood that I absolutely resisted this latest and most disgusting method of coercion, and I hold most strongly that I had the right to resist. I never entered into an agreement, tacit or otherwise, with the Home Secretary that I would tamely yield when he came along with his nasal or his stomach tubes, or that I would submit to his barbarous methods. I belong to myself, and if anyone seizes and attacks my person, I have a perfect right to defend it.

I will state the method of procedure when I had the misery to be forcibly fed. When the hour of torture arrived, the door of my cell was suddenly flung open, and from four to six or seven officers entered and seized me. There was a deep, breathless struggle while I clung to my iron bedstead, and held on to it with all my strength. I was one against five or six, but it was always some minutes before the wardresses, after using much force and pressure, could unlock me from that position. Naturally, I got much bruised, but of that I do not complain, as bruises were mutual. I was then dragged to the chair, and tied down into it, and my hands and arms were firmly held by wardresses on each side, so that I could not move. Two doctors now came in and began their objectionable work. One stood behind me and one in front, and they proceeded to force open my jaw. When my lips had first been forced open, a steel gag was, with force again on the one side and resistance on the other, inserted between my teeth, and my mouth was then prised open, and kept so by the doctor behind, who worked the gag and who held my head so that I could not move, while the doctor in front rammed that unspeakable instrument of disgust and torture — so to me, at least — the stomach tube, down my throat, causing me to writhe and retch and cough and choke at every twist with which he sent it down. At first it absolutely used to suffocate me till I grew almost black in the face for want of breath. Once during the first hunger-strike I am firmly convinced it did actually get into my windpipe; my feet and my hands were firmly held, and I was pinioned to the ground, but so awful was the sense of suffocation that in one desperate effort I writhed myself free and the tube was withdrawn. After the doctor had sent down the tube the steel gag was withdrawn from the side of my jaw, and a wooden gag was slipped between my teeth in front. This gag was discarded later, as the doctor found I could use my tongue to press against the tube and close the passage. He then used to put his finger in my mouth and hold my tongue. A wardress now poured the food down the tube while all the time I would be choking and retching. Then the tube was quickly withdrawn. Often I was sick immediately after, and all the pain and distress I had suffered went for nothing. After I had been sick in this way three or four times, the doctor decided that they would wash my stomach out with hot water, thus causing a prolongation of my misery.

Accordingly, one morning I was seized in the usual way, after much struggle and resistance. My mouth was forced open,

and I was gagged, my throat was sprayed, and the tube sent down, and a pint of hot water was poured in and caused to flow out again, and then the food was poured in. It was a horrible sensation to sit for so long with the tube in my throat, and I was very angry at this extra treatment. To my mind it was applying more science to further a system of cruelty and outrage.

As the hour of the forced feeding drew near I could not help being deeply agitated, in spite of myself, and I used to stand or sit or walk about in a state of horrible suspense, with my heart thumping against my ribs, and listen to the footstep of the doctors and wardresses as they walked to and fro and passed from cell to cell, and to the cries and groans of those who were being fed, until at last the steps paused at my door, and it was thrown open, faces appeared in the doorway, and my turn had come!

When we were fed twice a day — morning and evening — there was an interval for recovery, but when we were fed three times a day, we had no sooner recovered from one struggle and shock than we had to prepare ourselves for another. Then the whole day was passed in nervous apprehension, and one could not settle down to anything. It must be remembered that we were in a state of punishment: all privileges were taken away, and we were isolated in our cells.

I should like to add that I have no personal complaint to make either against the wardresses or the doctors.

My quarrel with them was, and is, that they allowed themselves to be the instruments in such outrages without protest, and that they stepped in to interfere when we were having such a desperate fight for our liberties.

BARBARIC TORTURE.

We have given instances of the suffering caused by the forcible feeding of prisoners who were not strong enough to resist. The following account from Miss Charlotte Marsh shows what barbaric methods were resorted to by the prison officials at Aylesbury in their attempt to break down her resistance to the outrage perpetrated upon her:

"During the time I was forcibly fed I suffered very much from cold, and felt very weak and giddy. My throat was very sore. I was fed by the doctor twice a day, morning and evening, by the nasal tube, each time having a struggle. I used to wind my arms, legs, and feet round the iron bars of the bed, tie myself up with anything I could lay hands on, roll myself in the bedclothes. One of the wardresses, the one who had talked about 'feeding chickens', used to suggest tickling as a means of getting me out of those positions. They tickled me several times, in the ribs generally. When they did that, I used to get right down in the bed and stick my feet in the bars at the bottom. Then they would try to twist them round so as to get them out, but I made myself absolutely rigid, and they could not move me. Then they would say, 'Tickle her feet.' But I used to clench my teeth, and not budge even then. When they did get me out eventually, the doctor tied me with a sheet to the bedpost at the back. That was generally in the morning; in the evening I was tied in a chair."

We rub our eyes and ask ourselves if this is Christian England in the 20th century! Are we not rather back in the 12th century, when King John tortured the Jews in order to extract their money from them?

MISS BLAND'S CASE.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Dear Sir,—I should like to draw your attention to a slight inaccuracy in my statement in VOTES FOR WOMEN, July 4, due, I expect to my overwrought, nervous condition when writing. I did not mean that my pulse was not examined at all over the space of time occupied by the two hunger strikes. As a matter of fact, it was on the morning of Tuesday, 25, and on two or three mornings during the first hunger strike (which lasted 24 weeks), when I was more or less quite ill. What I should like to point out is the fact that never through either hunger strike, immediately before, during, or after the operation of forcible feeding, was my pulse tested, when owing to one's feelings of indignation, disgust, and revelations of brutality, one's heart and circulation was in a totally different condition from the normal and passive when tested, especially in my own case. I consider there was danger of blood vessels bursting, and, as a matter of fact, more or less permanent injury must result from repetitions of these conditions.—Yours, &c.,

V. A. BLAND.

REAVO. "DAILY HERALD"!

As we said last week, the new Labour daily, the *Daily Herald*, has come out vigorously on the side of the women who are fighting for political freedom. Almost every day recently the columns devoted to "Women and Citizenship" have contained the personal experiences of released prisoners. In addition, a number of interesting articles and items of news are given each day.

MISS CONNOR SMITH.

Under the heading, "The Muzzled Press," the *Christian Commonwealth* of July 10 says:—

The impression he [the Home Secretary] conveyed to everybody was that there was something in the case which would injure the reputation of the lady and the family if it were known. Lord Robert Cecil raised the question in the House of Commons last Monday week, and the Home Secretary had to admit that there was not an atom of foundation for the grave suspicion he had cast upon the girl's reputation. This is bad enough, but the worst thing of all is that not one Liberal newspaper inserted one word about the Home Secretary's retraction. This is touching the bottom. To save a Home Secretary's reputation they connive at trying to ruin a woman's character!

Lord Robert Cecil, in the course of a letter headed "Mr. McKenna and the Suffragists," in the *Times* of July 5, says: "The matter seems to me immensely serious. Respect for law depends on its being administered with equal justice to all offenders. Unless Ministerial assurances in the House of Commons can be relied on, Ministerial responsibility to Parliament becomes a farce. The present Home Secretary appears to be indifferent alike to truth in his official statements and to justice in the administration of his office."

TWO PRESS VIEWS.

It is astounding that a so-called Liberal Government can subject educated women, who, however ill-advised they may be, are fighting for a principle, and are, therefore, in every sense of the word political prisoners, to the indignity of ordinary prison treatment. If a Conservative Government had done this the entire Liberal party would have been on the warpath at once denouncing the brutality of the proceedings in glowing terms. There would be indignation meetings far and wide, and excited debates in the House of Commons at every possible opportunity. If the women now in prison had been men neither party would have sent them to prison except as first-class misdemeanants, and even if that were done the men would soon be set at liberty. Men have votes, and the party wirepullers on either side would have been appalled at the idea of subjecting men to ordinary prison treatment. But because these prisoners are women, and, therefore, have no votes, they are treated much as though they were burglars or highwaymen. What we are surprised at is the attitude of the Government. It is an attitude of callous indifference to the whole subject, and from a party point of view the attitude is probably as unwise as it is brutal. Everyone knows that women will get votes. No sane person can really doubt it. How long the concession may be postponed we do not know, but it will have to be made.—*The Nottingham Guardian*.

Mr. McKenna's handling of the imprisoned women problem has been marked by his customary maladroitness, and it might be to the advantage of the Ministry if he could be transplanted to some other department.—*The Glasgow Evening Citizen*

"SUFFRAGISM & CHIVALRY."

The following letter appeared in the *Daily News* on Thursday, July 4:

Sir,—Mr. Massie says that at Lady Glenconner's reception one of the Suffragettes inflicted a severe bite on the hand of the guest who dragged her away from Mr. Asquith. I hold a letter from Sir Alexander Lawrence, whose hand was supposed to be bitten, and to whom I wrote concerning the incident, and he writes: "My finger is mending all right; and I think it probably wasn't a bite!" The lady who asked the question concerning votes for women had her sleeve torn out of her evening dress, and was hurled down the stairs at the risk of her life. Perhaps Sir Alexander's finger was hurt in the mêlée.

It is an old saying that a lie gets round the world while truth is putting on her boots. It is necessary in this long and cruel struggle between men and women for the recognition of women's political rights that at least the weapon of calumny be not added to the long list of wrongs. I am not a militant Suffragette myself, but would suggest as a contrast to what they do to annoy Ministers by asking inopportune questions might at least be set off the terrible physical sufferings they undergo.

Mr. Massie says it is the essence of assaults by women that a man cannot defend himself. The assaults to which he refers are mainly questions. Men have protected themselves from these assaults by tearing off the Suffragettes' clothes (recently there was a case of a young girl who had to be covered by a policeman's cape); they are hurled about till they are black and blue, often internally injured, forcibly fed, kept in prison till they are released in almost a dying condition. If anyone is to ask the question whether chivalry still exists, it is the woman.

To those who see in the rise of the woman's movement for enfranchisement one of the greatest movements of the world, it will always be a matter of deep regret that apparently no justice can be won without these terrible struggles recorded everywhere in history before reforms are won, but which one hoped, as women are the mothers of men, might at least not be repeated between men and women.

OTTILIE HANCOCK.

Queen's Gate, W. July 3.

Not content with depreciating the value of Rule 243a, the Home Secretary now proposes to cut down the privileges included in first division treatment! In the House of Commons on Wednesday, July 3, in reply to a question by Mr. MacVeagh, Mr. McKenna said: "I believe that the infrequency of the use of the first division arises from the fact that the conditions are so easy that judges and magistrates are unwilling to pass a sentence that can have little or no deterrent effect. The conditions of Rule 243a are somewhat more stringent, as I explained to the House in detail last Friday. If any change is made it should rather be in the direction of assimilating the conditions of the first division to those now allowed under Rule 243a."

Mr. MacVeagh: "Does the right hon. gentleman propose to make that change?"

Mr. McKenna: "I will consider the point."

MR. MCKENNA AND DOCTORS.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday, July 3, in reply to Mr. Goldman, Mr. McKenna said: "I have received the memorial referred to [signed by Sir Victor Horsley and over 100 other medical men and women, the text of which was published in last week's VOTES FOR WOMEN], but as the memorialists are unable to suggest any alternative method by which prisoners who refuse food can be prevented from committing suicide, I am unable to attach much weight to their representations. I may add that I have received another memorial signed by most distinguished medical men, stating that feeding by tube, if carried out in accordance with the usual rules of procedure, is neither dangerous nor painful. The compulsory feeding of recalcitrant prisoners is a most unpleasant process, extremely distasteful to those whose duty it is to carry it out, and everything is done by the medical staff of the prisons to avoid it where possible, and, when it is necessary, to guard against any risk to health and to minimise the discomfort to the prisoner."

The following communication from Dr. Agnes Savill and Sir Victor Horsley appeared in the *Standard* (Woman's Platform) on July 8:—

"Mr. McKenna's reply to Mr. Goldman, published in your political notes, is grotesquely misleading. The medical memorialists who are opposed to the forcible feeding of Suffrage prisoners have made no such statement, as is suggested by the Home Secretary, on the question of alternative methods of treating all prisoners, and, of course, it is impossible to obtain in a few hours from 117 busy practitioners an answer such as he alleges he received to a question of which they had had no notice. Apparently Mr. McKenna is under the impression that any assertion is good enough as an answer for the House of Commons.

"Mr. McKenna further adds that he has received an anti-memorial signed by 'most distinguished' medical men suggesting that forcible feeding of Suffrage prisoners is 'neither dangerous nor painful.' In the interests both of medical truth and the civilised treatment of political prisoners it is Mr. McKenna's duty to publish immediately this anti-memorial and the names of the signatories thereto.

"If Mr. McKenna's 'most distinguished' but anonymous informants are correct, then they have proved the Home Secretary to have acted with the grossest injustice to some prisoners and Mr. Ellis Griffith to have made false statements to the House of Commons. For the Home Secretary has released some prisoners and kept others in prison on the following medical grounds, as stated by Mr. Ellis Griffith in the House of Commons on June 26. A certain number (exact figures not given in Hansard) were released by Mr. McKenna, because forcible feeding would have been 'dangerous to health' and others because, after being fed once or twice, 'it would be a danger to health or (sic), as the case might be, if the treatment were persisted in.'

"A prison treatment of which such statements are made is not the simple harmless process Mr. McKenna's nameless advisers allege it to be. Moreover the actual medical facts of the cases of those persons who have been forcibly fed by Mr. McKenna are being collected, and we shall soon be able to form a just opinion of a violent procedure which has no real relation to the asylum and hospital practice to which it is sometimes compared. In fact, the falsity of this hospital analogy is completely demonstrated by Mr. McKenna himself, for he has admitted that he has been obliged to discharge many of his own cases, owing to their health and lives being endangered by his procedures, whereas, of course, lunatics or hospital cases are never so discharged, and certainly not because the artificial feeding administered to them endangers their lives."



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VOTES FOR WOMEN IN PORTUGAL.

In Portugal a limited number of women have been admitted to the Parliamentary franchise under the new Electoral Law. It will be remembered that about a year ago, by a legal decision, women in Portugal were declared eligible for the franchise on the same grounds as men, though only one woman, Dr. Carolina Angelo (who has since died), whose application formed the test case that produced this ruling of the judge, was placed on the register. The Senate has now partially confirmed the legal decision, according to reports in the Press, by granting the vote to women over twenty-five, who have passed a certain educational test. For men, by the new Law, there is a property qualification, but so slight a one that manhood Suffrage is practically established, while the number of women enfranchised will be comparatively small. Surely the honour of a young Democracy, like that of the new Portuguese Republic, demands that this unequal enfranchisement of men and women should at once be swept away in favour of the vote on equal terms! It appears that during the debate in the Senate on the new Electoral Law, the Opposition invoked the example of England in refusing the vote to women. To what a pass have a Liberal Government brought us that Great Britain should be quoted on the side of reaction!

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Miss Olive Fergus has undertaken the duties of Prisoners' Secretary. All enquiries with regard to prisoners should be addressed to her at the W.S.P.U. General Offices, 4, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C.

Mr. Lansbury at Bow.

We draw special attention to the meeting in the Public Hall, Bow Road, to-night, at 8 o'clock, when Mr. George Lansbury, M.P., will speak.

Hyde Park, Sunday, July 14.

Every member who can possibly do so will, we are sure, be in Hyde Park next Sunday afternoon at 3 p.m. Full particulars will be found on page 670.

London Meetings.

Her Highness the Ranees of Sarawak has kindly consented to speak at the London Pavilion, Piccadilly Circus, on Monday next, July 15, at 3.15 p.m. Miss Georgina Brackenbury will also speak, and Mrs. Mansel will take the chair. The meeting at the Steinway Hall on Thursday, July 18, at 8 p.m., will be addressed by Mrs. Joan Cather, Mrs. Ayrton-Gould, and Miss Evelyn Sharp. These meetings are held weekly, and admission is free. Similar meetings are held in all centres where the W.S.P.U. is represented.

THE UNDER-WORLD.

By some tragic law of fate, it would seem that the greater the height of prosperity and civilisation to which a nation rises, the lower are its corresponding depths. Like a cancer at the root of our national life lies what Mr. Holmes calls the "Under-world." A veritable modern Dante, the author draws for us a picture it would be hard to beat in its intensity, realism, and pathos—horrors of the over-crowded "homes," lodging-houses, shelters, casual wards, all the plague spots of our great city, where the great submerged live, and flourish seemingly, in their degradation. But here and there the whole scene is lighted up by some deed of quiet and patient heroism, some heroic struggle to rise above the surroundings in which unfortunate beings are doomed to live; and underneath all this wonderful study of social misery one dominating note is always sounding—the condition of the women. No state would appear to be so terrible as theirs, for when they fall they sink to the lowest depths, though when they rise they touch the greatest heights. Mr. Holmes has a wonderful sympathy for, and insight into, and understanding of, the difficulties and burdens of womanhood, and he writes with glowing warmth of the courage which is theirs, and the hope that endures through all their miseries.

Oh! how you have suffered, sisters mine! . . . But you are the salt of the underworld. . . . And when for the underworld the day of redemption arrives, it will be you, my sisters, the simple, the suffering enduring women, that will have hastened it!

When the day of redemption arrives? But at present, to look at one small piece of the picture, there are, says the author, at least 50,000 women in London whose earnings do not exceed three-halfpence per hour, and there follows a vivid picture of the way they live and work—human machines.

A woman at work at a small table, and she, too, is a widow. She is making cardboard boxes, and pretty things they are . . . the widow speaks to us, but her hands never rest. We notice the celerity of her movements, the dreadful automatic certainty of her touch is almost maddening, we wait and watch, but all in vain, for some false movement that shall tell us she is human and not a machine.

The author tells us clearly there is no other road to the well-being of the race than by the well-being of the mothers: —

For the oppression of women, whether by women or men, means a perpetuation of the under-world, with all its sorrows and horrors, and the underpayment of women has a curse that smites us all the way round.

Finally, Mr. Holmes makes some practical suggestions as to what might be the first step towards remedying this terrible state in which so many of our fellow-beings live, and here the religious bodies, notably the Salvation Army, come in for severe indictment; not, says the author, because he wishes to make an attack upon the characters and intentions of the men and women who compose it, for—

I know they are both earnest and sincere. . . . But I must speak, for I believe the methods adopted are altogether unsound, and in reality tend to aggravate the evils they set out to cure.

A sounder policy is required. For one thing, Mr. Holmes suggests detention, segregation, and classification of the feeble-minded, especially the feeble-minded women, who return again and again to the maternity wards of the workhouse to deposit their burdens upon the ratepayer. This is a compelling, telling, and moving book, written with the power and force of a realistic article, but at the same time never relapsing into sensationalism, the pen being used with that very restraint which makes us realise the more fully the reality and truth of that which is portrayed.

Almost in company with the above book, Mr. Holmes has written a short treatise in the "Problems of the Day" series, in which he deals with crime from a psychological point of view. We find here the same sincerity and insight accompanied with practical common sense. Very interesting is it, too, to note that, according to the writer's experience—and who has had a wider?—that the low proportion of crime amongst women, and their great honesty, are very remarkable. All this in spite of under-payment, lives of drudgery, and much physical and mental weakness caused by incessant child-bearing. In fact, it can only be encouraging and stimulating to learn from the pen of one who has proved himself by his life-long devoted work amongst the poor and wretched a sincere and devoted student of human nature, that women as a whole are in the forefront as regards moral elevation. To the student of sociology these two books should prove invaluable, and we look forward to the day when some effort will be made to put their humane and practical suggestions into practice.

K. DOUGLAS SMITH.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

"The Westminster Review," July. (London: E. Marlborough and Co. Price 2s. 6d. net.)

"The English Review," July. (F. Chalmers Dixon, London. Price 1s. net.)

"The Awakening of England," by F. E. Green. (London: Thomas Nelson and Sons. Price 2s. net.)

"The Irish Review," July. (Dublin: The Irish Review Publishing Co. Price 6d. net.)

"Woman's Interest on the Progress of Knowledge," by Henry Thomas Buckle. (London: The Women's Rights Library. Price 6d. net.)

"London's Under-World," by Thomas Holmes. 7s. 6d. net.

"Psychology and Crime," by Thomas Holmes. 1s. net. Published by J. M. Dent and Sons, Bedford Street, W.C.

THE NEW WORLD.

Mrs. Despard, in her pamphlet, "Woman in the New Era,"* says that "great truths are being loosened to-day, and the forces through which this is coming to pass are . . . the woman-force, the labour-force, the child-force." She maintains that these three forces are working in conjunction, and will result in a changed world.

With prophetic vision she sees and draws a picture of this transformed world. She shows us not only Woman in the New Era, but Man, and Life in all its aspects, Social, Commercial, Political. To those who think her vision impossibly idealistic, who ask, "Can it be so? Is it possible? Will humanity change so?" she answers: "As a fact, humanity is constantly changing. The world of yesterday is not the world of to-day, and to-morrow will reveal a new world."

According to Lady Doughty, we are, as a nation, inclined to be gloomy, and she has therefore tried to bring a little of her Australian brightness into her book, "The Cheerful Way" (A. and C. Black, price 2s. 6d. net). Much that she says, if not very original, will bear re-reading, and we cordially agree with her tribute to the woman on the Canadian prairies and her part in Empire-building.

* "Woman in the New Era." By Charlotte Despard. With an appreciation by Christopher St. John. ("The Suffrage Shop. To be obtained from the Woman's Press, 156, Charing Cross Road. 6d.)

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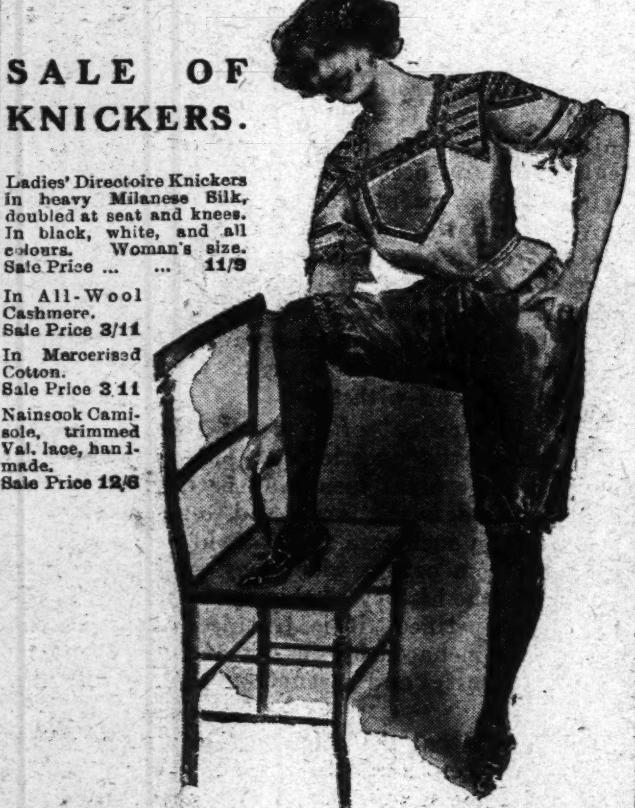
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WOMEN ALL OVER THE WORLD.

What is "provocation"? A man charged last Saturday at the Old Bailey with the wilful murder of his wife, raised the defence that she was a drunkard, and when under the influence of drink was very quarrelsome and "nagged" him. On the last occasion he lost his temper and kicked her so severely that she died within two hours. The jury, without leaving the box, found the prisoner guilty of manslaughter "under great provocation," and recommended him to mercy. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the second division. Exactly a year ago, we exposed in these columns the case of Mrs. Napolitano, a woman who was sentenced to death in Canada for murdering her husband, who, after ill-treating her brutally on more than one occasion, threatened to kill her unless she would go out to earn money for him by immoral means. Was not this a greater "provocation" than mere nagging? Yet no recommendation to mercy was made in her case, and after a storm of public indignation had been raised—the W.S.P.U. obtained 9,000 signatures to a petition in less than a week—her sentence was only commuted to one of penal servitude for life. And similar instances can be multiplied by the score.

It is this kind of thing that makes it imperative that the women's claim for enfranchisement should be one for absolute equality with men. Anything less than equality of voting rights will emphasise afresh the double standard that has been set up by convention in all matters relating to men and women. In the course of the last ten days a woman Suffragist—Miss Violet Doudney—was sent to Holloway Gaol, under a sentence of two months with hard labour for breaking, with a great political object, a pane of glass of the value of two shillings—a third of the sentence passed upon the man (without hard labour) who kicked his wife to death because she nagged him. Yet there are some Anti-Suffragists who say that woman is the spoilt child of the law!

Does a husband support his wife? In an article that appeared in VOTES FOR WOMEN last year, and made a great sensation at the time, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence answered this question both ably and exhaustively. Another answer to it was given in the House of Commons last week, when, in reply to an enquiry, Mr. McKenna stated that in Glasgow alone it had been calculated that 260 wives and 713 children were thrown on the rates annually at a cost of about £8,256, owing to the desertion of husbands through emigration. If, in spite of their peculiar talent for thinking Imperially, a male electorate can see no better way of peopling Greater Britain than by countenancing this wasteful method of robbing Peter to pay Paul, it is about time that women were given the power to try their hand at the housekeeping of the Empire.

Talking of Empire, it is interesting to read how enlightened Hindus view the militant agitation in England and its bearing upon the development of women. In the Calcutta Monthly Review for June, Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee, commenting upon a speaker who had said at the Madras Social Conference that "he did not think it would do to educate Indian women to become window-smashers and hooligans," says:—

We are not aware that anywhere in India or in any other country in the world, any education is or is proposed to be given to women which is calculated to make them window-smashers and hooligans. If in any country "educated" women have become window-smashers and hooligans, have not "educated" men, too, become hooligans and bomb-throwers there? Would it be logical, therefore, to say that the education given to men in schools and colleges in the West, produces hooligans and bomb-throwers?

And in the same periodical, the Indian poet Ravindranath Tagore, draws an interesting conclusion from the fact that in Ibsen's plays the women are generally impatient of social ties, while the men are all for retaining them. "This paradox," he says—

"made me realise that in modern European society the position of women has truly become very inconsistent; the men will neither build homes for the women, nor grant them full right to enter the field of work. At first sight the large number of women in the ranks of the Russian Nihilists may surprise us; but reflection will show that the time is nearly ripe for the women in Europe to appear as Furies of destruction."

Some weeks ago the New York correspondent of the Northern Whig announced that the manager of a large wireless telegraph company was glad to consider applications from women willing to train as operators. It is now stated that the first woman wireless operator, Miss Maggie Kelso, has been placed in charge of the wireless installation of the steamship Mariposa by the Alaska Steamship Company. A contemporary—not a so-called "ladies'" paper, by the way—gives in detail the costume worn by Miss Kelso when on duty. We do not know if our readers' respect for Miss Kelso's ability and enterprise will be increased by a knowledge of the colour of her cap and the shape of her skirt; but if so we refer them gladly to the columns of papers written by men for men, where these pretty details will be found.

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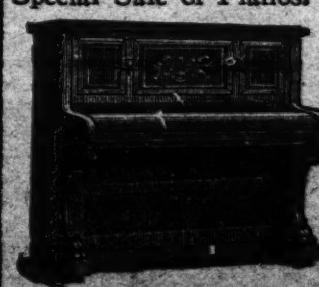
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VOTES FOR WOMEN

4, CLEMENT'S INN, STRAND.

FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1912

THE RELEASED PRISONERS.

Our prisoners of liberty are released. Now that all who were arrested for the protest made in March are out in the world again, it is appropriate to consider the effect which their action has had on the political situation. They have suffered terrible things in prison. The accounts of those sufferings call up a mental picture that we who love them cannot bear to look at. And at the same time we are thrilled with pride in them when we think of their refusal at any cost to surrender their principles. These prisoners give back to the world its faith in human nature. The heroic virtues seemed to have disappeared, but our prisoners have shown themselves heroes. When the selfless devotion to an ideal that upheld the martyrs seemed no longer possible, these prisoners have proved that they have the spirit of the martyrs in them. They have been literally tortured in prison. The people who deny this have forgotten what torture is. Torture is the infliction of physical pain with the object of securing confession, recantation, or submission. The torturer attacks the body in order to vanquish the spirit. It is by this method of torture that the Government have tried to make imprisoned Suffragists surrender their rights as political offenders. The Liberal Press have admitted that the Home Secretary, especially after the transference to the first division of Mrs. Pankhurst and Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, ought to have placed the rest of the prisoners also in the first division. He preferred to apply forcible feeding. In short, the prisoners were tortured because Mr. McKenna and the Government declined to do their duty.

Nothing in the whole course of the militant movement has done so much to stir public opinion as this assault upon the prisoners and their brave endurance of it. Even the House of Commons has been profoundly moved by this evidence of the dauntless spirit which informs the militant movement. The conviction is growing that women such as these can never be conquered, and that in their hands the cause of Votes for Women is certain of victory.

The claim of these prisoners upon our admiration and gratitude does not begin or end with their

bravery in prison. The action for which they were imprisoned was a protest, vitally necessary on political grounds, against the Government's attempt to create an unbroken male despotism over women.

While some people were content with mere verbal protest against this iniquity, and while others grasped at the Government's dishonest "pledge" as an excuse for "patience," our prisoners took the bold and eloquent action by which alone freedom can be won. As a result of the militant protest in March, all the world knows that the Government's franchise measure is the most reactionary and unjust measure ever laid before the British Parliament.

In the course of this protest, a considerable attack was, for the first time, made upon private property, and therein lay the special difficulty of making the protest, because any new departure of that kind is always angrily criticised. People demand to know how it is possible that the Government can be influenced, and the cause of Votes for Women advanced, by an attack upon the interests of private citizens. Mr. Asquith can best answer that question, and we will bring in evidence his own words and actions. When the coal miners were on strike, hardships and financial losses incalculable were suffered by all classes of the community. Mr. Asquith spent anxious, arduous days and nights in striving to bring the strike to an end. Reporting the failure of his negotiations to the House of Commons, he burst into tears, so great was his distress. Being compelled, for the credit of himself and the Government, to rescue the mass of private citizens from the difficulty into which the strike had plunged them, Mr. Asquith introduced and carried a Government measure giving a Minimum Wage to miners.

Since then another strike has occurred, at the Port of London. This time Mr. Asquith refuses to carry an Act of Parliament to remove the strikers' grievance. Why? Mr. Asquith has explained his change of front by saying that Governments ought not to interfere in matters of this kind unless it be made perfectly clear that the general interest of the community is involved in their taking some action. In other words, because the Miners' Strike brought injury to the citizens in general, the Government legislated; and because the present Dockers' Strike brings injury mainly to the Dockers themselves, the Government will not legislate.

Mr. Asquith obviously goes far towards justifying Suffragist attacks on private property when he thus admits that private citizens, when their interests suffer owing to a particular cause, will demand the removal of that cause in a manner which no Government can withstand.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer also has illuminated the question of militancy by saying recently that loyal men may be driven by urgent necessity to defy the law. And so may loyal women, say we! In such case were our brave comrades just released from prison when they made their protest. If ever in the history of this country defiance of law has been justified, it is justified when women see themselves menaced by an Act of Parliament which would magnify and strengthen their political subjection.

It is said that the chances of carrying a Woman Suffrage Amendment to the Manhood Suffrage Bill have been, and will be, adversely affected by militancy. This is patently untrue. Militancy has brought Woman Suffrage into the front rank of political questions, and militancy keeps it there. Every concession or pretended concession made by the Government has been made with a view to averting militancy. When they decided to adopt the drastic plan of erecting Manhood Suffrage as a barrier against the enfranchisement of women, the Government well knew that if they announced this plan in all its nakedness, militancy would be the women's answer. Therefore it was that they made their so-called offer to women. They calculated that fear of jeopardising the passage of an Amendment would keep the militants quiet until too late to make an effective fight against Manhood Suffrage. But as the March protest, as also the protest of November, proved, the militants were not so easily deceived.

The wisdom of these protests is made plain by the fate of the Conciliation Bill. Encouraged by what they mistakenly supposed to be the unpopularity of militant methods, the Government and Mr. Redmond thought it safe to show their hand at the beginning instead of at the end of the Session. Accordingly, the Government, through their Chief Whip, worked against the Conciliation Bill, and the Nationalist Party voted against it. As a result, the division on that Bill was a dress rehearsal of the division which will take place on the Woman Suffrage Amendment to the Manhood Suffrage Bill, unless in the meantime the Government have been compelled to introduce and carry it as a Government measure.

There is one thing, and one thing only, that will or can ensure the gain of Votes for Women this Session, and that is the Government's fear of what will happen if women do not get the Vote.

Our released prisoners have already given warning to the Government that militant Suffragists will fight to the death against Manhood Suffrage and in vindication of women's right to vote.

REPRESENTATIVE WOMEN

By Laurence Housman

During the last few years our legislators have been faced once more by an old problem arising from the fact that Representative Government is the natural political expression of British citizenship. All through our history the denial of representation to any section of the community where it was in active demand has led first to agitation and then, when persisted in, to a breaking of the law. Opponents of reform argued then, as they argue to-day, either that the agitators were already represented by those who had votes, or that they only formed part of a vast body the majority of whom were quite contented to remain voiceless. The minority always refused to accept the first argument as true, or the second as valid. The fact that a great many other people, of interests similar to their own, did not ask for the vote, had nothing whatever to do with them and their claim; it did, in result, often limit the relief, but it did not in the least lessen the right of those who asked for it.

But the point I wish particularly to bring out is this—that when unrepresentative government persisted in its claim to be representative, those who denied that claim proved their contention in the only possible way left to them, by revolting against it. It was an unanswerable object lesson. Because their word for it was not taken, their deed for it had to show.

No brazen image can pretend that it is worshipped by men who have begun breaking it with hammers; and no Government under similar attentions from those whose voice it has refused to hear can credibly claim to be their representative. They have taken the proof of the matter into their own hands, and are hammering it in.

That act of revolt, however much we may deprecate it, gives the lie to a false claim, has come about because the lie was uttered and persisted in, and follows logically upon that instinct for representation which lay at the root of the demand. Under Representative Government the will to be represented is catching: in section after section of the community it comes to life; and when it does in some form or another representation must out—misrepresentation must be suppressed—and if we cannot see ourselves represented constitutionally, then we must see to it that we are represented unconstitutionally. In the face of a denial of representation revolt is a great representative act.

Some women are represented to-day truly enough by those who counsel them to be something which they cannot be—"constitutional." One might as well counsel a commoner to be a lord, or a Russian peasant to be an autocrat. Women, while denied a place in our Constitution can be as submissive as they like, but they cannot be "constitutional"; they can only do that which the men who won political liberty in the past refused to do—give submission and consent and obedience to unrepresentative government: and so long as they do so unrepresentative government will go on claiming that it represents them. Though the claim is untrue, they are to some extent responsible for its persistence, in that they do not send up representatives against the Government, but content themselves with a sort of impersonal representation which may be so easily ignored. It is personal representation which counts.

Somehow or another, since personal representation is the machinery through which men are making laws over the heads of women, personal representation is the form in which women's opposition to that one-sided system must declare itself. And it has always been on the lines of personal representation that the militant side of the woman's movement has advanced and made public its claims. It has always made itself representative by undertaking some overt act showing denial of consent.

One of the most profoundly moving demonstrations, absolutely law-abiding in character, was the Waiting Deputation carried out a few years ago by the Women's Freedom League, at a time when your own Union was under bond (pending a legal decision) to refrain from going in deputation to the House of Commons. At that time the "constitutionally" minded let a great chance of personal representation go by: they could with ease have supplied the material for lack of which a wonderful act of endurance, full of patience and charity, ended in a fresh outbreak of militancy; but the constitutional mind was still wedded to a system of impersonal representation; and a vast amount of energy was expended throughout the country in a course of action that never brought women representatives face to face with the Government which was denying them representation. The whole thing resembled a big election campaign in which at the end no election of representatives took place.

The militants, on the other hand, have always conducted their demonstrations and campaigns with this end in view; personal representatives have gone at intervals to give the lie as directly and as publicly as possible to a Government which was claiming to represent them against their will. From hundreds of localities throughout the country, volunteers whose sacrifice was accepted with love and gratitude by thousands of others, came together to take part in a great symbolical act, to represent the otherwise unrepresented, to stand face to face with unrepresentative government, and to say, so that all the world might hear, "You lie!"

It was a great act of truth, all the more necessary because on this matter in the House of Commons falsehood reigned. That is why every deputation advancing with its unredressed wrongs, to be denied access by the Government, to be beaten back by the police, to be charged, to be imprisoned, was of historic importance to the women's movement. It was an act of representation.

Somewhere or another those representatives must find their House of Session, where, on the Government's ground and at the Government's expense, they could hold their sittings of protest against injustice and delay. And they found their House at Holloway; and there for the last five years they have held their sessions, registering each moment of their stay protest against unrepresentative Government; making it impossible for it to be said of them and of those whom they represented that they were being governed by consent.

Man, especially when he is unimaginative, does depend very greatly upon signs; and the outward symbol of revolt is often of extreme moral importance in a nation's history, even when those who maintain it can do no more than stand up and face defeat. Take, as an instance, the revolutionary persistence of Garibaldi, when for the time being his cause seemed utterly hopeless. He and his "militants" were a small minority; many "constitutional" Italians regarded them then as a nuisance and a danger, refused them countenance, succour, or hospitality; for the sake of a quiet life would have been glad to see Garibaldi taking a long rest cure in prison. But Garibaldi went on, and continued, though he could not overthrow it, to make unrepresentative government uncomfortable. Everything that can be said against the militant women to-day could have been said against Garibaldi then, and as a matter of fact was said, among his own countrymen; but it was not said by those true Englishmen who watched from abroad the struggle for Italian freedom; and history has not repeated it. Garibaldi and his small handful of law-breakers, hemmed in by superior numbers, driven into retreat, reduced to starvation, were still an outward and visible sign making it impossible to say, while they were alive, that the foreigner governed Italy with her consent.

We see plainly enough now that Garibaldi and his few were the real representatives of their country, more truly representative in that they stood not merely for her present, but for her future, a quality of representativeness which our modern politicians, living from hand to mouth, and from one election to another, are ever ready to ignore.

The real test of any movement for liberty is this "instinct for representation" in such a way that there can be no mistake. If you are fighting against an unjust form of government you must be up against that government, as close as you can get to it, and in as representative a way as you can devise. You cannot be adequately represented by supporters of that government; they may to some extent favour and help your cause if you find them a favourable opportunity; but as far as representation is concerned you must represent yourselves. To do that you must demonstrate. And on your own ground you

cannot demonstrate as you should; it must be on government ground.

That surely is the meaning why women have first sought access to the House of Commons bearing their petition of rights, and why, failing to get a hearing there, they have pressed on to another House of Commons where they could not be denied. For just as the one symbolises a people's consent, so does the other symbolise the refusal of consent. Refused admission to the one, they forced their way into the other.

In neither place were they welcome. Unrepresentative government disliked women being represented at all or anywhere, and so even from its prisons it tried to keep them out! First by leniency and short sentences it sought to reduce the effect of the women's protest upon the popular mind; then it tried harshness, treating them as ordinary criminals, while securing for them longer sentences than ordinary criminals would have had to serve. And still the representative character of the women's action went on working its way into the public mind. Then, so anxious was the Government to deny them representation that it told the police not to arrest; and instead of being arrested the women were maltreated and beaten; brought before a magistrate, the charges against them were withdrawn, and an enquiry into the action of the police was refused. Yet still those representative women forced the Government to give public proof that their government was not by consent. And so, having had their bodies broken by the police, for charges that were afterwards withdrawn, they broke their way into prison, magnificently representative of that spirit which continues to say—as face to face to unrepresentative government as it can come—"You lie." And to-day, entirely because of militancy, the country knows that the truth is with the women, and that, for those thousands whom they represent, government is not government by consent.

Our legal pedants are discussing to-day whether a political offence can be given definition so as to be recognised in the eyes of the law. Can that which when done for one motive be an ordinary crime become a political offence when done for another motive?

Our legislators have had no difficulty whatever in finding such a definition where only foreigners are concerned. "Political agitators," "nationalists rightly struggling to be free,"—these even with blood upon their hands can seek refuge in this country and be safe. Our Government can afford to hear the charge levelled against other Governments that they are unrepresentative and unconstitutional; but it dare not admit that charge against itself.

To admit that its women prisoners are political offenders is to admit that they are representative. And if once it admits that, then its own representative character goes in so far as those women and many thousands of others are concerned. Rather than do that, it will resort to the torture of forcible feeding; rather than do that—strange mercy!—it will release its prisoners by scores. The recognition of the political prisoner goes to the root of the whole matter. For representative women such as these are a proof of unrepresentative government.



The W.S.P.U. Pageant at Newcastle. (See page 522.)

MRS. PANKHURST'S BIRTHDAY.

Hyde Park Demonstration, Sunday, July 14.

"Seeing, then, that it is the common cause, let us unite and never cease from persevering in a cause so just and holy until we fully possess those constitutional liberties and privileges which are the birthright of every English man and woman!"

These words are from a speech by Mrs. Hallworth, of Stockport, on the formation of the Stockport Female Reformers' Union, September 19, 1819. The speech is an example to the women of to-day. Reading it, or turning over the pages of the *Times* or any other newspaper of the period, and seeing that every one or two days meetings of the Female Reformers are reported, or glancing through the various numbers of "Cobbett's Register," and noticing that every few weeks one of the letters from William Cobbett, which form

recall the reform meetings of the early nineteenth century and especially the one at Peterloo, which was held on August 19, 1819. On the site of the meeting, which became a massacre, now stands the Manchester Free Trade Hall, where Christabel Pankhurst and Annie Kenney first questioned Sir Edward Grey on October 13, 1905, and were next day imprisoned for their action.

As at Peterloo and other meetings of the period, red caps of liberty will form a prominent feature at Sunday's demonstration. In the old days the cap of liberty was shown on our coinage, being placed on the tip of Britannia's spear. When the Reformers used this cap of liberty as their emblem, the reactionary Government of the day pronounced it seditious and had it removed from the coinage. Many of the caps of liberty used by the Reformers in the old days were made and presented by the women, deputations of female Reformers usually making the presentation during great demonstrations.

From the centre of next Sunday's meeting will rise a gigantic flagstaff, on the top of which will be placed a big red cap of liberty, and beneath it will float a purple, white, and green tri-colour, which will be seen for miles around. A hundred and fifty bandsmen will be massed around this central point, and around them will be arranged the twenty platforms, which are to be occupied by the W.S.P.U. and the various societies taking part in the meeting. Each platform will be decorated with laurel, and grouped around it will be twelve long red poles with scarlet caps of liberty on the top, supporting flags and banners of the Society to whom the platform has been allotted. The banner bearers will be members of the societies, dressed in white. The meeting will begin at three o'clock with the playing of "Rule Britannia," and after this will follow the Welsh National Anthem, "Land of My Fathers," "Scots Wha Hae," then "John Brown's Body," the "Women's Marseillaise," and the "March of the Women," played by the band and sung by thousands of members of the W.S.P.U. and the audience in general, and conducted by the distinguished composer, Dr. Ethel Smyth, in her purple and white Doctor's robes of Durham University.

At 3.15 the speaking will begin, and the fine list of speakers will include that wonderful Russian actress, Lydia Yavorska (Princess Bariatinski); Mr. Reginald Wright Kauffman, whose powerful novel, dealing with the White Slave Traffic, "The Daughters of Ishmael," has aroused so much widespread interest both in his native America and in this country; Madame Aino Malmberg, one of the first women to be elected to the Finnish Parliament; Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P.; Mr. George Lansbury, M.P.; Mr. H. W. Nevinson, the well-known war corres-

pondent; Mrs. Cobden Sanderson (Richard Cobden's daughter); Mr. Laurence Housman, the well-known artist, critic, and playwright; and several popular actresses.

At 4.30 the resolution will be put, the signal being given by four women buglers; then the band will strike up again.

In view of the present political situation, this great meeting is of immense importance. A Reform Bill for men only is before Parliament and the country, and we must clearly demonstrate that the country wants not Manhood Suffrage alone but Womanhood Suffrage also.

The meeting is being organised by the London Local Women's Social and Political Unions, and the following societies are co-operating: The Women's Freedom League, the Women's Tax Resistance League, the New Constitutional Society for Woman Suffrage, the Men's Political Union for Women's Enfranchisement, the Independent Labour Party, the Irish League for Women's Suffrage, the Cymric Suffrage Union, the Actresses' Franchise League, the Australian and New Zealand Women Voters' Committee, the Church League for Women's Suffrage, the Women's Co-operative Guild, and others.

E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

Sunday, July 14, is the anniversary of two great events—the Fall of the Bastille, and the birthday of Mrs. Pankhurst, founder of the Women's Social and Political Union. There will be 21 platforms, 240 banner-bearers, 20 banner-captains, and upwards of 90 speakers. One of the many notable features is that the District and Underground Railways of London have very kindly shown hundreds of posters advertising the demonstration. Omnibuses all over London will also display posters informing the public of time and place. The Local Unions around London have held hundreds of meetings, and canvassing and other means of organising have been used to bring large crowds to the Park. Poster parades have taken place in every part of London, and the largest of these will leave Clement's Inn to-morrow (Saturday) at 12.15. The other societies are also carrying on a campaign to let their followers know all about the demonstration. About 300,000 handbills will have been disposed of in the campaign, and last, but not least, that splendid and cheapest mode of advertising, greatly used by the Suffragettes—chalking—has been one of the special features of the campaign. The meeting will begin at 3.15. From 3 p.m. to 3.15 and 4.45 to 5 p.m. the massed bands will play.

WANTED!

There is still time for volunteers who wish to take an active share in the Demonstration to do so as banner-bearers. Unless they receive instructions from Clement's Inn they should come, dressed in white and wearing the colours, to the West Gate, Marble Arch, at 1.30 on Sunday.



One of the Banners Surmounted by the Cap of Liberty.

the editorial of the paper, is addressed to the Female Reformers, one realises that it is nearly a hundred years since women first began working for the Parliamentary vote. At the very meeting at which Mrs. Hallworth spoke, it was decided that the Female Reformers' Union should help in relieving the men and women reform prisoners then incarcerated in Chester Castle. The great Hyde Park demonstration which is to take place next Sunday will

W.S.P.U. PLATFORMS.

Platform 1.—Enquiries: Miss Vibert; Miss Goodliffe.

Platform 2.—Chair: Miss G. Brackenbury. Speakers: Mrs. Cameron Swan; Mrs. Massy; Miss Hicks, M.A.

Platform 3.—Chair: Miss N. Lightman. Speakers: Mrs. Eates; Mrs. Dacre Fox; Miss Bonwick.

Platform 5.—Chair: Miss Naylor. Speakers: Mrs. Lamartine Yates; Miss Coombs.

Platform 9.—Chair: Mrs. Drummond. Speakers: The Hon. Mrs. Haverfield; Mrs. Penn Gaekell; Miss Inez Milholland (New York).

Platform 11.—Chair: Miss Evelyn Sharp. Speakers: Dr. Helen Hancox; George Lansbury, Esq., M.P.

Platform 12.—Chair: Mrs. Brafsford. Speakers: Mrs. Baines; Mrs. Tidswell; Mrs. Dugdale Duval.

Platform 15.—Chair: Mrs. Leigh. Speakers: Mrs. Mansel; Miss Gilliat; Miss Elsa Myers.

Platform 19.—Chair: Miss S. Pankhurst. Speakers: Dr. Fairfield; Reginald Wright Kauffman, Esq.

OTHER SOCIETIES' PLATFORMS.

Platform 4 (Independent Labour Party and Fabian Women's Group).—Chair: James Myles, Esq. Speakers: J. Keir Hardie, Esq., M.P.; George Lansbury, Esq., M.P.; Conn. Mrs. Salter; Harry Dubery, Esq.; Miss Marion Phillips, D.Sc.; Miss Atkins.

Platform 6 (Writers' League for Women Suffrage).

Platform 7 (Men's Political Union).—Chair: H. W. Nevinson, Esq. Speakers: V. D. Duval, Esq.; E. Duval, Esq.; H. A. Franklin, Esq.; the Rev. C. Hinscliff.

Platform 8 (International, arranged by Australian and New Zealand Women Voters Association).—Speakers: Lady Stout; Mrs. Merivale Mayer; Miss Margaret Hodge; Madame Aino Malmberg (Finland).

Platform 10 (Women's Tax Resistance League).—Chair: Mrs. Louis Fagan. Speakers: Mrs. Cobden Sanderson; Mrs. Sadd Brown; Miss Abadan; Laurence Housman, Esq.

Platform 13 (New Constitutional Society; for Woman Suffrage).—Chair: Miss M. Slieve McGowan. Speakers: Mrs. Cope; Joseph Clayton, Esq.; Dr. Weston; W. L. George, Esq.

Platform 14 (Women's Freedom League).—Chair: Miss F. A. Underwood. Speakers: Mrs. Despard; Miss Nina Boyle; Mrs. Merivale Mayer.

Platform 16 (Actresses' Franchise League).—Chair: Miss Decima Moore. Speakers: Miss Eva Moore; Miss Adeline Bourne; Miss Sidney Keith; Miss Amy Winter; Princess Bariatinsky (Lydia Yavorska).

Platform 17 (Men's League for Women's Suffrage).—Chair: J. Y. Kennedy, Esq. Speakers: Dr. Drysdale; Malcolm Mitchell, Esq.; Laurence Housman, Esq.

Platform 18 (Cymric Suffrage Society).—Chair: Mrs. Mansell Moulin. Speakers: Miss Muriel Matters; Miss Rachel Barrett, B.Sc.; Mrs. M. E. Davies; Mrs. Wynne Nevinson; the Rev. Drew Roberts.

Platform 20 (Irish League for Women's Suffrage).—Chair: Miss Lennox. Speakers: Mrs. Smithwick; Miss Agnes Kelly; Miss Hoey; Herbert Burrows, Esq.; J. Caghlan, Esq.

Platform 21 (Church League for Women Suffrage).—The Rev. C. Hinscliff and others.

"VOTES FOR WOMEN" HOLIDAY CAMPAIGN.

In the following seaside places the *VOTES FOR WOMEN* Holiday Campaign, announced in last week's paper, will be conducted by W.S.P.U. organisers:

Blackpool: Miss Flatman. Llandudno and Colwyn Bay: Miss Williams. Norfolk Coast: The Misses Brackenbury and Miss West. Torquay: Miss G. Allen.

Other organisers and helpers will be announced in due course. Meanwhile, it is of great importance that all those willing to take part in this interesting scheme for spreading news of the militant Suffrage movement broadcast by taking the paper *VOTES FOR WOMEN* into every corner of the British Isles, should communicate at once with Mrs. Ayrton-Gould, 4, Clement's Inn, W.C. A postcard should be sent to her, filled in with the following items of information:

(1) Where are you going for your holiday? (2) How long are you going to stay (inclusive dates)? (3) (a) How much time can you give? (b) If none, why not? (4) Your name, and (a) permanent address, (b) holiday address.

Our reason for the somewhat enigmatic wording of question 3 (b) is that we know from experience many keen Suffragettes are willing to give part of their holiday, but think they are unable to do so because they are going to a remote district, or because their friends are against the movement, and so on. Let them write and say so! Our ingenuity is inexhaustible, and there are many ways in which such obstacles can be overcome if we are consulted in the matter. We want to be overwhelmed with postcards from intending holiday-makers. As soon as we have some idea of the resources at our command, we can

proceed to put people in touch with one another, and make out a plan of campaign in every district.

We should like to suggest particularly, this week, that intending holiday-makers who have not yet made their plans should map out a *VOTES FOR WOMEN* tour. One member writes that she means to make a tour of the West of Ireland in a decorated donkey cart, visiting all the markets and fairs in the towns and selling the paper as she goes. This is an excellent idea, and could be developed in many ways. A walking party might, for instance, take a donkey with them to carry the papers; they could see the world, visit places of interest, enjoy a healthful amount of exercise, and sell the paper in all the villages and towns they pass through. A cycling or a driving tour could be conducted on the same principle. Suffragettes as hawkers, hawking the greatest political weekly of the moment from door to door, and from town to town, should form an original feature of the summer holidays of 1912!

Then there are, of course, many members of the W.S.P.U. who will prefer a lazier holiday by the seaside. One member writes to tell us of the success she had last summer in selling *VOTES FOR WOMEN* on the sands. "People get so bored looking at the sea or listening to the band that they would buy anything!" is the way she puts it. We do not want them to buy anything, however; we want them to buy *VOTES FOR WOMEN*—and of course they will, the moment it is brought to their notice!

Others will take a river holiday, perhaps. Nothing could be more advantageous from our point of view. A decorated skiff or punt, flying the W.S.P.U. colours and bearing a good supply of papers, should be on view at every river holiday resort. The Richmond W.S.P.U. has already consented to man such a barque if some generous owner will lend it for the summer months. If people are ready to buy *VOTES*

FOR WOMEN on the sands, they should be equally glad of something to read when spending long days on the river.

We would like to remind our readers of the special banners to advertise the paper which are now ready, price 1s. 3d. for the first one, and 1s. for others if ordered at the same time. A few are also on sale, stencilled by hand, at 1s. 6d. Other flags, large and small, coloured bunting, &c., suitable for decorating bathing tents, carts, market stalls, bicycles, &c., can be had at various prices on application.

A special picture poster is also being designed by Miss Hilda Dallas, whose work is already well-known to our readers, and whose former *VOTES FOR WOMEN* poster formed such a charming advertisement of the paper. This will shortly be on sale, price 3d. each, or 2d. each if more than six are ordered. These will be so attractive that there will be no difficulty in getting cottagers, newsagents, and others to display them in their windows.

The Holiday Campaign must be made a brilliant success if only for the sake of the W.S.P.U. Leaders. They will be spending the rest of the summer of 1912 in recovering from the horrible experiences they have recently gone through in prison. For the moment they are put out of action by the treatment they have sustained at the hands of a Government that sinks to the torture of its political opponents. No greater blow could be dealt to the Government, no greater reward offered to the Leaders on their return from exile in October, than the news of an immense increase in the circulation of the weekly organ of the W.S.P.U.

The members of the Union always do what they set out to do. Let them set out to double the circulation of *VOTES FOR WOMEN* here and now—and it will be done!

THE "REFORM" BILL: SECOND READING.

Politicians have learnt, although it has taken them years to do so, that Woman Suffrage is the foremost question of the day. This fact stood out clearly in the Franchise Bill debate last Monday. Nearly all the speakers, after touching on one point or another, came to the crux of the matter, the women. What was to be done? Were they all to be omitted, or all included, or was there to be a compromise? One speaker frankly accused the Prime Minister of cowardice in dealing with this question and refusing to give a lead. Lord Robert Cecil pointed out the insult of giving votes to all men and none to women, and urged that this great question should not be trifled with. Sir A. Markham spoke of manhood suffrage as an insult and a humiliation for women; while on the Government side Mr. Harcourt sought to explain the extraordinary attitude of the Cabinet, and Mr. C. Roberts, after describing Mr. Asquith's "fairness," plaintively regretted that this was "not seen clearly in the country," and while abusing militant tactics, continually spoke of himself as a "Suffragette."

We give below some extracts dealing especially with Woman Suffrage.

MR. HAROURT.

It was quite clear that no Government Bill could, on its introduction, have included any proposal in the direction of female suffrage.

I cannot believe that this House as at present constituted is prepared to add 10,500,000 women at this moment to our voting roll, with all the consequences which that logically entails.

I do not think that those who are opposed to the larger proposition will at this moment be prepared to adopt the lesser one, which must lead certainly and immediately to the greater extension—the lesser proposal of the admission of some propertied women to the register just at the moment when we are abolishing the property qualification for men.

MR. PRETYMAN.

It is known by the Government that the House is to be given a special opportunity of moving an Amendment to extend the franchise to 10,500,000 women. Supposing that is done, what is the consequence? And when is that to be done? It can be done next November or next March, and, if that happens, we are today merely providing a peg on which a great revolutionary measure is to be founded.

The Government give no lead to the House in that matter. It is left to the House of Commons. Is not that abrogating the duty of a Government on a great national question?

MR. DICKINSON.

We know that no small number of members of the other side will vote for the insertion of an Amendment for woman suffrage provided the question is left open to the House. It is going to be left open to the House. I think the Government have treated both the question and the House very fairly. If the Government had included the enfranchisement of women in the Bill, members of the other side of the House would have voted against it. I myself, as an advocate of woman suffrage, thank the Government for what they have done, and I sincerely hope that all those who are anxious to carry through woman suffrage this session will avail themselves of this opportunity, than which they will never have a better one, and that there will be no dissensions among them.

LORD ROBERT CECIL.

If you say that every man, because he is a man, is entitled to vote, and that all questions of choosing the best people to direct the government of the country is henceforth to be at an end, are you really able to say that we can exclude every woman from any share in the government? It seems to me an almost impossible position for anyone to take up.

You give the vote to the casual labourer; you refuse it to the woman doctor, highly skilled, trained for years, who makes a large income by her practice. You refuse it to the woman teacher and to thousands, even millions, of other women, who are unquestionably capable intellectually far in excess of the average casual labourer. Surely no anomaly could be greater than that. I cannot understand how anyone, who looks at this question apart from prejudice and tradition, can seriously believe that the voters enfranchised by this Bill will everyone of them be more capable of exercising the vote than any single woman in the country.

I myself should certainly be opposed to the admission of 10,000,000—either women or men—at one blow to the register. I think it is too large a change. But to say, therefore, you must reject the admission of any single woman seems to me really a controversial method which is scarcely worthy of a Minister of the Crown. I cannot feel that the attitude of the Government in this matter is very clear or easy to understand. Their pledges are perfectly plain and clear. I am not sure that I think that that pledge has been very fully carried out by this Bill. The very first line has—I should have thought unnecessarily—the word "male"—emphasising at the very outset that this is not to be a Bill to give women

the vote. There is the strange omission of leaving the local government suffrage untouched, with no reason that I can understand except that if you were to touch it you would enfranchise more women than men. I wish to believe as well as I can of the Government, but it is rather discouraging that we have first the President of the Board of Education moving the First Reading of the Bill: he is a strong opponent of women suffrage. Then we have the Colonial Secretary, who is, I suppose, the strongest opponent of woman suffrage in the whole House, moving the Second Reading of the Bill.

Here is a very serious question, which is exciting the deepest and strongest feeling in a section of the population. You must treat them fairly. You must not play with them. You must treat this as a serious question. I believe strongly that if we are united the cause of right and justice in this matter will prevail, and women, in some form or other, will receive the vote by this Bill.

SIR A. MARKHAM.

It seems to me that in this Bill we are going to enfranchise three millions of people who have never asked to be enfranchised, and we are going to leave out a very much larger proportion of highly educated women. That is not common justice. After the agitation that the women have been carrying on for so many years this Bill is a positive insult, and a humiliation to them.

The Government ought to give a lead to the House, and if the Cabinet disagree upon this question, the House ought to have the exact position placed before them. To leave a grave matter of this kind to the House without any lead from the Government is entirely without precedent. There has never been a question of great reform, and this is a great measure of reform, upon which the Government did not give a definite lead to the House. As this Bill stands at the present time, I shall have no option so far as I can see, if the Government give no lead on the question of the enfranchisement of women, but to vote against the Bill.

MR. S. WILSON.

Does the hon. member or anybody else defend the attitude taken up by the Prime Minister on this subject? Who is going to give the hon. member a lead? I believe upon this question the Prime Minister is a coward. [Hon. Members: "Oh!"] His attitude is one of cowardice; he has already told the House of Commons and the country that to pass woman suffrage would in his opinion be a national disaster, and yet in this House he has said that if a majority of this House so desired he would give his support to what he has characterised as a national disaster, because he has said that he would support the Third Reading if it included woman suffrage.

MR. C. ROBERTS.

I think we who are Suffragettes ought in common fairness to pay our tribute to the position which the Prime Minister has taken up on the very difficult and intricate problem of woman's suffrage in reference to this Bill. In doing so the Government has left the question of woman suffrage a great Parliamentary chance which it could not otherwise have obtained. I regret that has not been seen outside in the country. We who are Suffragettes must gratefully accept the chance which has been offered to us.

MR. DUKE.

Our ideal is that every adult, whether man or woman, should have a vote in a Parliamentary election. I do not understand why the Government apply the Bill only to males, unless it is on account of their disagreements. So far as the party with whom I generally act are concerned, we shall, when the Committee stage comes on, move to include women on the same terms as men, and we shall vote for any Amendment having that object in view.

SIR F. BANBURY.

All through the ages up to the present time women have never had a vote or voice in the Government of the country, and never in any country until in the last twenty years have women had a vote.

MR. FELL.

By adding the women you would be putting off an immense body of opinion, but as to what it would be you would be absolutely in the dark. There is no possible way of showing whether they would vote Conservative or Liberal, Nationalist or Labour. They would be a vast unknown force. It would be a great risk, but still they represent half the people in the towns we represent, and whether they should not have their say is a very open question, and I am prepared to consider it in a most liberal way, and I hope we shall have the opportunity when this Bill goes into Committee to discuss it.

MR. HOGGE.

I believe in adult suffrage for men and women. I think that all ought to be included within the four corners of this Bill, and personally I shall vote against the Third Reading of the Bill if the vote is extended to men without being extended to women.

SIR R. FINLAY.

Was ever such an attitude assumed by the Prime Minister of this country before?

Was there ever in this country a Government contented so to humiliate itself with regard to a great question, and to say: "We are so puzzled about this, so divided in opinion, that we leave our Prime Minister to say, 'It is a terrible thing, an awful calamity, but if the majority of the present House of Commons say that that calamity shall be brought about, I am content to make myself the instrument to carry it out, and will use all the forces of the Government to carry the Bill through to the Third Reading with that addition.'" It is an absolutely unexampled situation. The ex-Lord Chancellor (Lord Loreburn) said that the carrying of woman suffrage in this Parliament would be a constitutional outrage. It is an infinitely greater outrage that the Prime Minister has said he is prepared to perpetrate it.

A PRESS COMMENT.

The Bill has a profoundly fraudulent core under its husk of triviality. It is Mr. Asquith's disingenuous reply to his suffragist persecutors. Lord Robert Cecil pointed out that it gives the franchise to men (or boys) who do not want it in order to deny it to women who do. There is an air of trickery and sham about the whole transaction which is disagreeable enough.—*The Standard*.

OUTDOOR DEMONSTRATIONS.

Another demonstration organised by a local union was held on Clapham Common on July 7. It was also another indication of the interest taken by the public in the Woman Suffrage Cause in general, and in militant tactics in particular, for from Battersea, Wandsworth, Clapham, Balham and Tooting large crowds of people came

between 5.30 p.m. and 6 p.m. Those workers belonging to the local unions who were responsible for the demonstration, and who for many days past had been working day in and day out for its success, felt their spirits sink as the first heavy shower came down, soon after the meetings began; but the huge audiences assembled round all the four platforms must have caught some of the dauntless spirit of the Suffragettes, for the heaviest rain failed to dislodge a great number who were determined to hear Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, Mrs. Drummond, Miss G. Brackenbury, and the other speakers, who, in spite of the fact that they must have been very wet, stuck to their posts. Many were the words of praise and encouragement from the crowd, who laughed heartily when Mrs. Drummond said, "Cabinet Ministers don't stop us and I'm sure the rain shan't." The tone and manner of the listeners had never been more sympathetic.

Presently the rain ceased and the speakers made the most of their opportunity; questions were asked and answered with wonderful alacrity. The meetings went on until close upon nine o'clock, and even then the crowd wanted to hear more.

The demonstration ended in the resolutions being passed at all the platforms with very few dissentients. The workers were well rewarded for the poster parades, chalking, outdoor meetings and hand-bill distributions, all of which helped to wake up the neighbourhood.

VOTES FOR WOMEN sold splendidly.

STREATHAM, SATURDAY, JULY 20.

The Streatham W.S.P.U. are holding a demonstration at Streatham Common on Saturday, July 20, at 5 p.m. (not on Sunday, July 21, as announced in last week's issue). There will be two processions with bands, one forming up at Canterbury Road, Brixton, at 3.45 p.m., the second forming up in Tooting Broadway at 4 p.m.

THE BY-ELECTIONS.

Vigorous W.S.P.U. by-election campaigns are in progress at Crewe and Hanley, and the organisers report keen interest and crowded meetings. The time is short, and all who can spare time to help should go down to these constituencies without delay. The W.S.P.U. Election Manifesto puts the issue clearly before the electors. It says:

We have reached a crisis: the Government have insulted women by introducing a Bill to give Votes—not to women who have fought and suffered for Votes, but to men who have hardly troubled to ask for them. All youths of 21 are now to vote, even Peers are not left out in the cold, but the women of the country, the mothers, wives and daughters are to be herded together politically with criminals and lunatics.

Now that Manhood Suffrage is being proposed by the Government, which means that all men are to be enfranchised, while all women are treated as political outcasts, who can be surprised that militancy has broken out again? The Government are to blame for what is happening. Electors! Vote against the Government, and keep the Liberal out!

HANLEY.

POLLING DAY, SATURDAY, JULY 13.

CANDIDATES.

MR. R. L. OUTHWAITE (L.)

MR. S. FINNEY (Lab.)

MR. G. H. RITIMER (C.)

W.S.P.U. Organisers: Miss Crocker and Miss Roberts.

W.S.P.U. Committee Room: 25, Stafford Street. Result in December, 1910—E. Edwards (Lab.), 6,343; G. H. Ritimer (C.), 4,658; Lab. Maj. 9,685.

Our correspondent writes:—"Both the large centres in this constituency with their numerous good pitches offer exceptional opportunities for open-air meetings. These advantages, coupled with the fine weather, are being taken advantage of to the full by the W.S.P.U. Dinner-hour meetings are being held, and a crowd gathers, practically speaking, at any hour of the day in the busiest thoroughfares. Our reception has been excellent, our independent platform and election policy is being realized with marked spontaneity. To those who have been working at by-elections from early days, the widespread knowledge of our movement in parts that have not been touched by much propaganda is a striking feature.

CREWE.

CANDIDATES.

MR. ERNEST CRAIG (C.)

MR. H. MURPHY (L.)

MR. JAS. HOLMES (Lab.)

W.S.P.U. Organiser: Miss Flatman. W.S.P.U. Committee Room: Town Hall. Result in December, 1910—W. S. B. McLaren (L.), 7,629; E. F. Craig (L.U.), 5,925; Lab. Maj. 1,704.

Our correspondent writes:—"The by-election is in full swing. As it is a three-cornered contest, speculation runs high as to the successful candidate; but it is quite clear in the minds of the W.S.P.U. workers that whoever else gets in it shall not be the nominee of the present barbarous Liberal (?) Government! We will one and all work to the very end to secure his defeat, which should be easy after the tremendous haul down of close on 3,000 votes at Ilkeston. The following meetings have been arranged:

Fri., July 12—Crewe, Market Square, Mrs. Brailsford, 8 p.m.; Sandbach, Market Square, Miss Flatman, 8 p.m.

Sat., July 13—Crewe, Market Square, Miss Flatman, 8 p.m.; Nantwich, Market Square, Mrs. Brailsford, 8 p.m.

Mon., July 15—Crewe, Market Square, Mrs. Brailsford, 8 p.m.; Willaston, Market Square, Miss Flatman, 8 p.m.

Tues., July 16—Alsager, 8 p.m.; Crewe, Market Square, 8 p.m.; Haslington, 8 p.m.

Wed., July 17—Crewe, Market Square, 8 p.m.; Mowcop, 8 p.m.; Shavington, 8 p.m.

Thurs., July 18—Crewe, Market Square, 8 p.m.; Nantwich, Market Square, Demonstration, Mrs. Brailsford, Miss Flatman, and others, 8 p.m.

Fri., July 19—Crewe, Market Square, great Demonstration, Mrs. Brailsford, Miss Flatman, and others, 8 p.m.

There is one little group at the by-elections which is making itself humorously ridiculous. The Woman's Liberal Federation has sent down its organising secretary and an assistant to help the Liberal candidate at Hanley. After all these years of contemptuous treatment at the hands of a Liberal Cabinet, and successful wriggling out of one promise after another that the women have received from Cabinet Ministers, there are still to be found those who will go down to lick the hands of the masters who have kicked them. The average elector has a certain sense of personal dignity and self-respect; and these humble ladies can be left to the reception which is their due. There will always be those with servile blood in their veins, who like to remain in subjection, because they have not the energy to act for themselves; who remain slaves because they are slaves. But it is a comforting thought that such women are rarer every day. Even the Women's Liberal Federation will rise one day. As a friend of mine used to say, "It's a long worm that has no turning."—G. R. S. T. in the *Daily Herald*.

Over five hundred Dover residents signed the following petition to Mr. Asquith:

"We, the undersigned, in view of the fact that First Division Treatment has been granted to the leaders in the recent suffragist agitation, ask that the same treatment shall be accorded to all suffragist women now in prison in place of the more severe measures at present in force."

The following resolution was unanimously passed by the Scarborough Men's Committee for the Enfranchisement of Women: "We, the Scarborough Men's Committee for the Enfranchisement of Women, strongly protest against the disgusting and degrading practice of forcible feeding on Suffragist prisoners, and call upon the Home Secretary to put an end to it either by transferring them to the first division or releasing them."

The following resolutions were passed by the Committee of the Leicester Independent Labour Party on Monday, July 1: "That, in the opinion of this meeting, no extension of the present franchise will be satisfactory unless it includes women under exactly the same terms and qualifications as men, and thus recognises women as human beings and citizens. The meeting calls upon the Government, in accordance with its professed Liberal principles, to forthwith unconditionally transfer to the first division with all full and complete first division privileges previously granted to any political prisoner, all those prisoners of whatever sex or class, who are at present confined in His Majesty's prisons for offences committed unsatisfactorily with moral or political motives."

NEWCASTLE PAGEANT.

Nuns, prisoners, nurses, wounded soldiers, Greek maidens—at first sight the forming up seems like the prince's task in the old fairy tale—"the assembling together of each separate grain of corn in the kingdom!" Till suddenly, with a magic wave of the organizer's wand, order is evolved out of chaos, and the pageant starts. Joan of Arc leads the way—her graceful bearing and soldier-like control of her splendid white charger giving the keynote of the pageant—grace, vigour, and determination. The Prisoners' Car, preceded by "Modern Crusaders" with broad arrows, is most aptly placed between the Warrior Maid and Boadicea, who "looks every inch a queen." Abbess Hilda (founder of Tynemouth Priory) and her group of nuns, followed by Florence Nightingale with her nurses and wounded men, show how great is woman's power to help and comfort, while the huge Greek Car with its living statues typifies the beauty women have given to the world in Art. Grace Darling heads a representation of the famous rescue of the sinking ship by the Cullercoats fisherwomen. To all in the North the scene is familiar. The vigour and goodwill with which the fisher-girls tug at their ropes, and their picturesque costumes make an impression of strength and courage which appeals greatly to the onlookers. Then comes a long procession of members "in plain clothes," as a woman in the crowd remarked—first the W.S.P.U., then the N.U.W.S.S., the Church League, and a crowd of sympathisers—a crushing answer to the few people who still persist in asserting that "women do not want the vote."

The streets are lined with serried ranks of onlookers, and sympathetic cheers all along the route tend to show the feeling of the town towards woman suffrage. On the Town Moor a crowd of about 6,000 assembles to hear the speakers, and from each platform the resolution is carried with acclamation. In short, the opinion of the crowd cannot be better expressed than in the words of an old man at one of the platforms, "Gan on, hinnies—I like ye fine!"

A photograph of a group in the Pageant appears on p. 669.

MR. SAMUEL'S MEETING.

Owing to the inclement weather, the miners' demonstration at Stanhope, Durham, on July 3, was transferred from the Park to the Town Hall. No sooner had Mr. Samuel begun to speak than he was interrupted by a woman who demanded what the Government were going to do for women in the Reform Bill. The chairman said that as it was not a political meeting, Mr. Samuel could not reply. "Mr. Samuel is a Cabinet Minister, and must answer," cried another Suffragette, who was turned out in rather a brutal manner. An appeal was made from members in the audience and from the platform for more gentle behaviour to the interrupters, and the remaining Suffragettes were treated much more chivalrously.

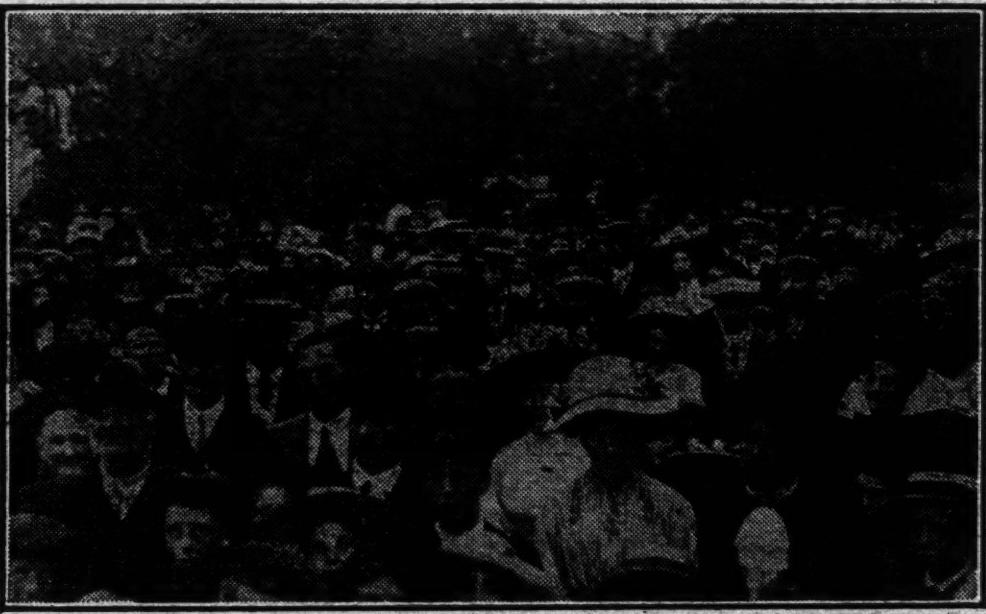
LIBERAL STEWARD'S WIFE PROTESTS.

Mr. Samuel remarked that they had to meet with this sort of behaviour wherever they went, "even at religious meetings." "Yes," was the answer, "we must get at you wherever we can." One woman (the wife of a steward) got up protesting against the action of her husband: "I never thought I would live to see you lay hands on a woman; I wouldn't have married you if I had thought you could be so brutal." Throughout Mr. Samuel's speech there were interruptions.

A most successful meeting was held outside the Town Hall. Miss Mildred Atkinson, Mr. Gow, and Miss Cissie Wilcox spoke, and the audience was quite satisfied with their justification for the action they had taken. At the station Mr. Samuel was again buttonholed by Suffragettes and questioned until his train came up.

Stanhope, although a quiet country town, never visited by Suffragettes before, has many converts to the Suffrage cause to-day and will not forget Mr. Samuel's meeting on July 3.

The *Manchester Guardian* reports that "The Chairman said he did not want the women roughly handled, and his blood was up at the way they had been hustled out." The *North Mail* says that Mr. Samuel "appealed to the stewards to use the utmost gentleness in their dealings with those who offended. This, he considered, would best meet the wishes of the whole of the meeting."



A Portion of the Crowd at the W.S.P.U. Demonstration in Alexandra Park, Ipswich, on Saturday, July 6.

MISS HELSBY.

In connection with the breaking of the Post Office window, Miss Elsie R. Helsby was sentenced at Ludlow last week to one month's hard labour. A correspondent informs us that "a man who embezzled £170 of public funds has been given one month to return it in, and is now walking the streets of Ludlow scot-free. If he does not find the money in the time specified, he gets two months without hard labour."

The Suffragettes had a very splendid reception at Ludlow last week. The streets were lined three deep with a sympathetic crowd; *VOTES FOR WOMEN* was sold in the Court while the magistrates went out to decide the sentence. The W.S.P.U. organiser writes: "I never in my life saw such eagerness to buy the paper. The crowd followed us up the street clamouring for more, but unfortunately we had sold out. Some even gave me sixpences and shillings to send them copies. We were escorted to the station and sent off by a huge number of people with cheers and waving of handkerchiefs. The trial was quite the biggest success one could want, and I feel that Ludlow will soon be a stronghold. I am arranging a meeting here on July 15, market day."

A correspondent writes from Shrewsbury: "The sale of *VOTES FOR WOMEN* is increasing every week. This week we have ordered twelve dozen, and up to now we have sold three dozen in two days."

POSTERS EVERYWHERE!

A good deal of response has been made to our appeal to paint the town purple, white and green by getting newsagents and railway bookstalls to display the weekly poster of *VOTES FOR WOMEN*. The Kensington W.S.P.U. and the Hampstead W.S.P.U. have done good work in this respect, and we should be glad to hear of others who have been working towards the same end. The Chelsea Hon. Secretary (308, King's Road) is kindly collecting subscriptions towards a poster fund for Bromley, Kent, where there is no local

W.S.P.U., and will gladly receive more. This is such an important branch of the work of educating public opinion that an urgent appeal is made to all members of the Union at least to look after their own neighbourhood in this respect. A newsagent will generally put up the poster if he is given three copies of the paper with it; bookstalls have to be paid a fixed sum. When the Editors return to active work, let them see the *VOTES FOR WOMEN* poster everywhere!

AN AUTHOR'S EXAMPLE.

Mrs. Archibald MacKirdy (Olive Christian Malvery) writes:

"I have lately felt that it is the bounden duty of all women who wish to bring about the advancement and uplifting of all women, and the downfall of sweating, and the overthrow of the White Slave Traffic in women, to join in the fight for political freedom. My heart has been stirred at the heroic and patient suffering of women for the cause. . . . I honestly confess that if I was called upon to face the horrible torture of forcible feeding, I would go mad or die. I simply could not do it. I am now so eager to show my sympathy and admiration for these magnificent women, who endure such shocking and indecent brutality, that I shall do all that in me lies to help on the cause of women's suffrage. My time, my brains, and such money as I can spare will be used for the cause of women's suffrage. I see and realise now what I have hitherto been unable to be sure about, and that is that until women have the vote nothing real will ever be done for those who need our protection, our help, and the nation's justice."

Since writing the above, Mrs. MacKirdy has sent us another letter in which she generously promises to devote to the funds of the W.S.P.U. 25 per cent. of the profits that will be made by her in connection with her forthcoming book on the White Slave Market. This is an excellent example which we hope will be followed by many!

CAMPAIGN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.**W.S.P.U. General Offices: 4, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C.**

*Organisers and local Secretaries are asked to note that Reports intended for publication in *VOTES FOR WOMEN* should be written on one side of the paper only, and should reach the Editorial Office by first post Monday morning.*

BALHAM AND TOOTING.

A most successful meeting held in Tooting Broadway on Friday. Two dozen papers were sold. Please note important Members' Meeting on Friday next—see programme and attend. Don't forget cake and candy sale.—(Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Cockedge, 12, Foxburrow Road, S.W.)

BARNET.

Members willing to help Finsbury Park Demonstration, Sunday, July 21, are asked to send names to Secretary. Will members please attend open-air meetings (see programme)? Best thanks to Mrs. Coleman and Mrs. Westoby for donations towards Poster Fund.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss Maud Mace, Selborne, Hadley.)

BOWES PARK AND DISTRICT.

Members please notify your friends of a garden meeting to be held at address below on Tuesday, July 23, at 7 p.m. Speakers: The Rev. Mr. Willis and Miss Lennox. If wet, meeting will be held in Mr. Trout's Studio, 5, Stownd Road. Coffee at 9 p.m. For meetings see programme.—(Org.—Miss H. Gargett, 4, Stownd Road; Palmer's Green.)

CHELSEA AND KENSAL GREEN.

Miss L. Tyson addressed a large crowd in Sloane Square on Friday, Mrs. Temple-Bird, chair. A large number of papers were sold and many leaflets distributed. Helpers for bill-distributing and for poster parades for Thursday, July 11, 11-1, Friday, 5.30-6.30, Saturday, 11.30-1, are needed. Those who can help should send in names. Volunteers for paper selling at Hyde Park entrances also wanted.—(Hon. Sec.—pro tem.—Mrs. K. Temple-Bird, Office—308, King's Road; Tel.: 2838, Kensington.)

CLAPMOUTH.

Many thanks to all who worked so hard for demonstration, especially Wandsworth, Balham, Tooting, and members from Streatham and Wimbledon. Owing to Mrs. Duval's serious illness, prisoners' reception has been postponed until after the holidays.—(Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Strong, Office, 84, Elspech Road, S.W.)

CROYDON.

Thanks to all who helped to advertise Wallington Demonstration by poster parading. Bring your friends to to-morrow's country walk. See programme. The sixpence goes to the Shop Fund. Please support Wednesday's and Friday's evening meetings, bring friends, and help by paper selling. Chairmen for these meetings are badly wanted. Gratefully acknowledged: Miss J. Smith, 10s.; Mrs. Copilestone-Turner, 2s. 6d.; Miss H. Ingles, 10s.; Mrs. Cameron-Swan and Miss L. Withall, 2s. 6d.—(Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Cameron-Swan, Shop—50, High Street.)

EALING.

Sunday, July 7, Miss Prim, speaker; Mr. F. Arney, M.A., chair. These meetings are more popular than ever since Ealing Common demonstration. Members and friends are cordially invited to attend a garden meeting given by Miss Harnett to-morrow (Saturday). Will members and friends meet at Ealing Common Station at 2 p.m. sharp on Sunday, July 14, for great Hyde Park demonstration? Send in names for paper-selling, &c., to the Hon. Sec., Mrs. Florence M. Finlay, 35, Warwick Road.

FULHAM AND PUTNEY.

Dr. Fairchild's meeting last week was the largest and best ever held in Putney. All papers sold out. Miss Edith New's Fulham meeting also most successful. Mrs. Cecil Porch, new member, made an excellent speech as chairman. Gratefully acknowledged: Miss F. Sidney-Woolf, promise of 6d. weekly towards shop rent; Miss Bullock, 1s. Contributions and help at jumble sale (see programme) urgently needed.—(Hon. Secs.—Mrs. H. Roberts, Miss L. Cutten, Office—906, Fulham Road, S.W.)

GREENWICH, DEPTFORD, & WOOLWICH.

A new union is about to be formed by Woolwich members, to be called Woolwich W.S.P.U. Sympathisers should rally round this new centre, and give it their support. Splendid work has been done by Woolwich, especially by paper sellers, some 4,000 copies of *VOTES FOR WOMEN* being disposed of during the last twelve months. Donations towards demonstration expenses are needed, and should be sent to treasurer as soon as possible.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss R. M. Billinghurst, 7, Oakcroft Road, Blackheath, S.E.)

HAMMERSMITH.

Many thanks to an anonymous friend for £1, and to Mrs. Rowe, 10s., towards demonstration expenses. There is still time for further work, and a special scheme is on for to-morrow Saturday night. Please enquire at shop.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss Haarbleicher, 95, The Grove.)

HAMPSTEAD.

Volunteers wanted for parasol parade, Finchley Rd., to-morrow, Saturday morning. Hearty thanks to Mr. J. Gulich and Mrs. G. Gulich for kindly completing a weather-proof banner at such short notice. Miss Connell's Meeting a tremendous success. Subscriptions wanted to complete fund for displaying poster at railway stations. Preparations well in hand for a fete and fair at the Town Hall in the early autumn. New members welcomed: Miss Isaacs and the Misses Hudson. Gratefully acknowledged: Miss Carr, 1s.; Mrs. Pleister, 2s.; Misses Gilkison, 5s.; Miss Hall, 6s. 6d.; Miss Estall, 10s.; Miss G. Hewitt, 3s. (for work done in Holloway). More

LEWISHAM.

Many thanks to Mr. Mark Wilks for speaking at Wednesday's meeting. Will members make a point of attending Mrs. Bouvier's meeting on July 17 (see programme)? In Miss Leigh's absence paper-sellers are urgently needed. Gratefully acknowledged: Office rent, Miss Campbell, 5s.—(Hon. Secs.—Miss C. Campbell, Miss C. Townsend, Office—9a, Lampeth Vale.)

NORTH ISLINGTON.

Members are reminded that prisoners' welcome will be held this week. Helpers and funds for Demonstration urgently needed. Contributions of threepenny pieces will be welcome. All with half an hour to spare please call at the office for handbills. The sales at paper pitches are steadily increasing, necessitating re-orders each week. Members please come forward and increase sales still more!—(Hon. Sec.—Miss Bryer, Office—28, Berkeley Road, Crouch End, N.)

PADDINGTON AND MARYLEBONE.

A procession, with band, will leave here Sunday next, July 14, at 2.30, for Hyde Park Demonstration. Will all members be present at 2 o'clock to line up? Paper-sellers urgently needed, also poster-paraders for to-morrow (Saturday).—(Hon. Org.—The Hon. Mrs. Haverfield, Shop—52, Praed Street, W.)

OATMEAL SKIN FOOD

(GOSS').

A PERFECT EMOLlient.
Preserves and Beautifies the Complexion.

1/6 Tubes. 2/6 and 7/6 Jars.

Prepared by S. F. GOSS, Ltd., at their Laboratories, 460, Oxford Street, W., and 17, Brompton Road, S.W.

Every purchaser of a jar of the above will be presented with a barrel of Goss' original RUSSIAN VIOLET BATH POWDER used by Royalty and the élite of Europe.

MEETINGS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

July			
Friday, 12	... Aberdeen, Corn Market	Miss Helen Jollie, Chair: Miss Wickham	3 p.m.
"	... Wallace Monument	Miss Wickham, Chair: Miss Jollie	8 p.m.
"	... Bath, Saw Close	Miss Annie Williams	8 p.m.
"	... Brighton, Titchfield House, Rock Gardens	Honesty, Mrs. Grey	3.30 p.m.
"	... Bristol, Horsemonger Lane	Miss Gibson	1.30 p.m.
"	... Station Road, Montpelier	Miss Gibson	3 p.m.
"	... Leeds, 3, Cookridge Street		
"	... Halifax, Heron Street, opposite Palace Theatre		
"	... Leicester, Narborough Road Turn		
"	... Shrewsbury, 7, Swan Hill		
Saturday, 13	... Aberdeen, Castlegate	Miss Helena Jones	7.30 p.m.
"	... Bristol, Midland Road	Mrs. Barnes	2 p.m.
"	... Cardiff, Llandaff Fields	Sewing Party	2.4 p.m.
"	... Dorking, High Street	Miss Fraser Smith, Chair: Miss Hale	8 p.m.
"	... Dundee, Market Stall	Miss Rose	7.30 p.m.
"	... Green Market		2.10 p.m.
"	... Leicestershire, Haymarket, Vestry Street		8 p.m.
"	... Wellingborough, Willye Grange		3 to 6 p.m.
"	... Southend, Broadside Technical School	Miss Fraser Smith, Chair: Miss Wickham	7.30 p.m.
Sunday, 14	... Aberdeen, Broadhill	Miss Fraser Smith, Miss Wickham, Miss Jollie	3 p.m.
"	... Wallace Monument	Miss Wickham	8 p.m.
Monday, 15	... Aberdeen, Docks	Mr. Reginald Pott	2 p.m.
"	... Bristol, 37, Queen's Road	Mrs. Dove Willcox, Mr. Reginald Pott	3.30 p.m.
"	... St. George's Park	Mr. Brindley	8 p.m.
"	... Hollesley, Market Place	Miss Hale, Chair: Miss Markwick	7.30 p.m.
"	... Ludlow, The Square	Miss Jollie	2 p.m.
Tuesday, 16	... Aberdeen, Docks	Miss Wickham	8 p.m.
"	... Wallace Monument		
"	... Ashford, High Street, Drinking Fountain	Miss Margaret Hodge	7.30 p.m.
"	... Beckhill, Marina	Mr. Reginald Pott	4.5 p.m.
"	... Bristol, Waggon Works	Mr. Reginald Pott	1.30 p.m.
"	... Durhams Down	Work Party, Hostess: Mrs. Tighe	8 p.m.
"	... Cleacton, White Wicks, Arnold Road	Miss Margaret Hodge	3.5 p.m.
"	... Hastings, Wellington Square	Miss Naylor	8 p.m.
"	... Kettering, Cross Keys	Tea	3.30-5.30 p.m.
"	... Leeds, 3, Cookridge St.	Miss Brindley	7.30 p.m.
"	... Thatcham, Broadway	Miss Naylor	3 p.m.
"	... Thrapston	Miss Jollie, Miss Wickham	1.30 p.m.
Wednesday, 17.	... Aberdeen, Elgin	Miss Abadan, the Rev. F. M. Green	8 p.m.
"	... Avonmouth Dock	Weekly At Home	7.30 p.m.
"	... Bedford, Town Hall	Miss Brindley	8 p.m.
"	... Birmingham, 1, John Bright Street	Miss Margaret Hodge	7.30 p.m.
"	... Cardiff, 27, Charles Street	Drawing-room meeting: Miss Naylor	8 p.m.
"	... Caversham Bridge	Hostess: Mrs. Branch	3 p.m.
"	... Eastbourne, Eastern Bandstand	Miss Naylor	8 p.m.
"	... Northampton, Ambleside, Abington Park Parade	Miss Davies, Miss Patricia Woodlock	3 p.m.
"	... Northampton, Whittle Melville Hall	Miss Jollie	8 p.m.
"	... Wallace	Miss Wickham	3 p.m.
Thursday, 18	... Aberdeen, Cornmarket	Miss Kerr	8 p.m.
"	... Bristol, Station Road, Montpelier	Speakers' Class: Mr. Frank Rutter	8.15 p.m.
"	... Dover, Stour Apron	Demonstration: Mrs. Brailsford	8 p.m.
"	... Lead	Miss Flatman, and others	8 p.m.
"	... Nantwich, Market Square	Members' Meeting	4 p.m.
"	... Ilfracombe, St. Mary's, Broad Park Avenue	Drawing-room Meeting: Mrs. Mackworth	6 p.m.
"	... Newport, Westgate Cottage, Usk	Hostess: Mrs. Martin	8 p.m.
"	... Redhill, Carlton Room	Members' Meeting	8 p.m.
"	... Tilbury, White Horse Corner	Miss Brindley	8 p.m.
Friday, 19	... Aberdeen, Cornmarket	Miss Wickham	3 p.m.
"	... Wallace Monument	Miss Helen Jollie	8 p.m.
"	... Crewe, Market Square	Demonstration: Mrs. Brailsford	2.4 p.m.
"	... Morriston	Miss Flatman, and others	8 p.m.
"	... Pontypool Suffragette Fete and Fair	Miss Brindley	7.30 p.m.
"	... Salop, Newport Square	Miss Anne Williams	3 p.m.
"	... Shrewsbury, 7, Swan Hill	Miss Hale	7 p.m.
"	... York, Exhibition Square	Sewing Meeting	2.4 p.m.
		Mrs. Brailsford	8 p.m.

LONDON MEETINGS FOR THE FORTHCOMING WEEK.

July			
Friday, 12	... Balham, Caistor Road	Miss Startup, Chair: Miss Medwin	8 p.m.
"	... Chelsea, World's End	Miss Naylor	8.15 p.m.
"	... 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.	Speakers' Class: Miss Ross Leo	7.45 p.m.
"	... Croydon, Katherine Street	Miss Coombs	3 p.m.
"	... Fulham, Munster Road	Miss Brindley, Chair: Miss Leycock	8 p.m.
"	... Hammersmith, The Grove	Miss Gargett, Chair: Miss Meakin	8 p.m.
"	... Harewood Road, Second Avenue	Miss Jacobs, Miss Meakin	8 p.m.
"	... Kensal Rise, Harriet Road	Miss M. Wright, Mrs. Freeman	8 p.m.
"	... Kilburn, Messines Avenue	Hostess: Miss N. Gornall	2.30-6 p.m.
"	... Kingston, 13, Union Street	M.P.U. Reception: Mr. Victor Duval, Lieutenant Cather, R.N., Hostess: Mrs. Hylton Dale	9-12 p.m.
"	... 10, Ossulston Gardens, S.W.		8 p.m.
"	... Muswell Hill, Queen's Avenue	Miss Barry, Miss Dearne	7.30 p.m.
"	... North Kensington, Free Library, Lancaster Road	Mrs. Drummond, Chair: Mrs. Henderson	8 p.m.
Saturday, 13	... Chiswick, Duke's Road	Miss Coombs	8 p.m.
"	... Clapham Junction, Alwal Road	Garden Meeting: Miss L. Tyson	4 p.m.
"	... Ealing, Wyley, 6, Queen's Walk	Hostess: Miss Harnett	8.30 p.m.
"	... East Croydon Station	Country Walk, 6.30 p.m. Supper, 25, Morland Avenue, Addiscombe	2-9 p.m.
"	... Finchley, Church End	Miss Guttridge	8 p.m.
"	... Fulham, 905, Fulham Road	Miss Kelly, Miss Hicks, M.A., Miss Smithwick	8 p.m.
"	... Hammettsmith, The Grove	Miss Haarlebacher, Chair: Mrs. Smithwick	8 p.m.
"	... Hampstead Road, Cobden Statue	Miss Phyllis Ayrton	11.15 a.m.
"	... Hampstead, 178, Finchley Road	Parasol Parade	8 p.m.
"	... Harlesden, Manor Park Road	Mrs. Bartlett	8 p.m.
"	... Hornsey, Fountain, High Street	Miss Bonwick, B.A.	12 noon.
"	... Kingston, Coronation Stone	Miss L. Tyson, Chair: Mrs. Wish	3-8 p.m.
"	... Lewisham, 9a, Lamplight Vale	Members' Rally	8 p.m.
"	... Palmer's Green, Alderman's Hill	Miss Gilliat, Chair: Miss H. Gargett	8 p.m.
"	... Richmond, Heron Court	Mrs. Bouvier, Chair: Mrs. Band	8 p.m.
"	... Streatham Hill, 9, Thornton Avenue	Garden Meeting: Mrs. Cather, Mr. H. G. Sargeal, Chair: Mrs. Taylor	8 p.m.
"	... Upper Tooting, 61, Hendham Road	Hostess: Mrs. McLeod	5.30 p.m.
"	... Willesden Green Library	Garden Meeting: The Hon. Mrs. Haverfield, Chair: Mrs. Tyson	3 p.m.
"	... Wimbledon Broadway	Hostess: Mrs. Moore	8 p.m.
Sunday, 14	... Woodford Green	Miss Jacobs	7.30 p.m.
"	... Hampstead Heath, Fliegstaff	Mr. E. Duval, Chair: Mrs. Dickinson	7.30 p.m.
"	... Hyde Park, Marble Arch, W.	Miss Rogers, Chair: Miss Startup	11.30 a.m.
Monday, 15	... London Pavilion, Piccadilly Circus, W.	Mrs. Bouvier	3 p.m.
"	... Brighton, Angel Road	Demonstration of Local Unions (see page 670)	3-15 p.m.
"	... Camden Road, Cobden Statue	H.H. The Raja of Sarawak, Miss G. Brackenbury, Chair: Mrs. Mansel	8 p.m.
"	... Edgware Road, Nufford Place	Mrs. Kelly	8 p.m.
"	... Kingston, 13, Union Street	Committee Meeting	8 p.m.
"	... Palmer's Green, 6, Standard Road	Chats on the Suffrage	8 p.m.
"	... Southfields Station	Chair: Miss Laughlin	8 p.m.
"	... Stamford Hill	Miss Hicks, M.A.	8 p.m.
"	... Stratford, The Grove	Miss Heasam	8 p.m.
"	... Holloway, Prison Gates	Miss C. Hopkins, Chair: Miss J. Pease	8 p.m.
"	... Ilford, Barking, Old Town Hall	Chair: Mrs. Miller	8 p.m.
"	... Lewisham, Whitburn Road	Garden Meeting: Miss Jacobs	3.30 p.m.
"	... Pinney, "The Five Courts"	Miss Kelly	8 p.m.
"	... Putney, Western Road	Drawing Room Meeting: Miss Hicks, Mr. Laurenceous, Housman, Chair: Lady St. Quintin, Hostess: Mrs. Robertson	8 p.m.
"	... 90, Regent's Park Road, N.W.	Mr. E. Shaw, Miss Hardy	8 p.m.
"	... Thornton Heath Clock	Miss Coombs	8 p.m.
"	... Chelsea, Sloane Square	Cycle Parade	7 p.m.
"	... Clapton, Urswick Road	Miss Gilliat	7.30 p.m.
"	... Finsbury Park, 19, St. Thomas Road	Miss Mary Thompson, Chair: Mrs. Penn Gaskell	8 p.m.
"	... Hampstead Heath, Fliegstaff	Miss Kelly, Chair: Mrs. Scarborough	8 p.m.
"	... Harringay, Gayton Rooms	Dr. Flora Murray, Chair: The Hon. Mrs. Haverfield	8.15 p.m.
"	... Merton, The Grove	Mrs. Joan Gathor, Mrs. Aryston Gould	8 p.m.
"	... 52, Fried Street, W.	Chair: Miss Evelyn Sharp	8 p.m.
"	... Steinway Hall, Lower Seymour Street, Portman Square, W.	Speakers' Class: Miss Ross Leo	7.45 p.m.
"	... 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.	Mr. Phillips, Miss Julian	8 p.m.
"	... Croydon, Katherine Street	Miss Richard	8 p.m.
"	... Fulham, Munster Road	Poster Parade	7 p.m.
"	... Harringay, Burgoyne Road, Green Lanes	Miss Bonwick, B.A.	8 p.m.
"	... Harrow Road, Second Avenue	Miss B. Wyllie, Chair: Miss Kinkaid	8 p.m.
"	... Kingston, 13, Union Street	Hostess: Miss N. Gornall	2.30-6 p.m.
"	... Tooting, Broadway	Miss Taylor, Chair: Mrs. Armstrong	8 p.m.
Wednesday, 17.	... Thornton Heath Clock		
"	... Chelsea, Sloane Square		
"	... Clapton, Urswick Road		
"	... Finsbury Park, 19, St. Thomas Road		
"	... Hampstead Heath, Fliegstaff		
"	... Harringay, Gayton Rooms		
"	... Merton, The Grove		
"	... 52, Fried Street, W.		
"	... Steinway Hall, Lower Seymour Street, Portman Square, W.		
"	... 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.		
"	... Croydon, Katherine Street		
"	... Fulham, Munster Road		
"	... Harringay, Burgoyne Road, Green Lanes		
"	... Harrow Road, Second Avenue		
"	... Kingston, 13, Union Street		
"	... Tooting, Broadway		

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PINNERS.

A meeting was held outside Fire Station on Saturday last. Speaker, Mrs. Mary Leigh. (Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Terrier, Rockstone House.)

RICHMOND AND KEW.

The meetings at Heron Court are going well. The elder of two very small boys, not more than thirteen, said on Saturday to his companion, wishing to stay, "Come along, don't listen to that rot!" The other answered: "Oh! Charlie, don't talk like that. They've got plenty of pluck to stand up there!" (Hon. Sec.—Mrs. C. T. Clayton, Glenariff, Kew Road, Richmond, Surrey.)

STREATHAM.

Will members help with forthcoming demonstration? There is only a week now before the event, and an enormous amount of work to be done. There will be poster, decorated cycle, and sunshade parades daily, and as there is an extended area to work, viz., Balham, Brixton, Tooting, Mitcham, Norbury, West Norwood, &c., a great many helpers are needed. Please call at the shop any or every day at 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Volunteers are also needed to mind the shop, to allow Miss Pollitt to do outdoor work. Members willing to exhibit posters in their windows or gardens should send in their names. There is a list in the shop for contributions towards bands' fund. Money is urgently needed. Gratefully acknowledged:—Mrs. Pilcher, 5s.; Miss B. C. Blackman, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. B. McLeod, 2s.; Mrs. Muir, 1s.; Miss Diner, 5s.; Miss M. G. Blackman, 2s. 6d.; Miss Crawford, 10s.; Mrs. Tyson, 5s.; Miss K. Tyson, 2

Institute on August 7, when Mrs. Brailsford and Miss Annie Kenney will speak.—(Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Goodliffe, Elm Tree House, Letchworth Lane.)

PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

Thanks for Miss E. Lenn's 2s. 7d. earned in prison. A resolution protesting against treatment of women in prison was passed at Portsmouth Unitarian Church on Sunday.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss L. H. Peacock, 4, Pelham Road, Southsea.)

READING.

Offers of help for village meetings in week beginning July 15 urgently needed. Thanks to Mrs. Green, £1; to Miss O. Norton, quarter's fee for exhibition of poster, G.W.R. station.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss O. L. Cobb, Shop, 45, Market Place.)

SOUTHERN AND WESTCLIFF.

Thanks to those members and sympathisers who joined in poster parade on June 23. Miss Naylor was speaker outside Technical Schools Saturday night, large crowds attending.—(Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Sky, 28, Clifton Road.)

The Midlands.

BIRMINGHAM AND DISTRICT.

A meeting will be held at Queen's College on Thursday, July 25. Mrs. Dove-Wilcox will speak. Will members advertise this widely among their friends? Mrs. Dove-Wilcox will also speak at open-air meetings during that week, and volunteers are needed for paper selling and chalking. More paper-sellers are needed at Corporation Street pitch.—(Org.—Miss Grew, Office, 97, John Bright Street.)

DERBY.

The Misses Mary and Jessie Laing are paper-selling outside St. Peter's Church and General Post Office most successfully every Friday morning. Mrs. Dowding, of Little Eaton, is kindly supplying twelve public institutions with VOTES FOR WOMEN weekly for twelve months.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss Brewer, 6, Lime Avenue.)

LEICESTER.

Members please attend open-air meetings (see programme). Money to set up newly-formed local union on sound financial basis will be gratefully received.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss C. R. Swain, Shop—14, Bowring Green Street.)

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

An office has now been taken in Market Square, where members are invited to call as often as possible. A Weekly Fund has been started, and Miss Miller will be glad to hear from members who have not yet contributed. Miss Naylor will visit Thrapston, Kettering, and Northampton on July 16 and 17. All members are asked to help in getting the halls filled. Members from all towns are invited to Willes Grange, Wellingborough, to-morrow (Saturday), by kind invitation of Mrs. Parr. This is a social for members only, so that they may get into touch with each other. Best thanks to Miss Farrar for her help in Kettering. Gratefully acknowledged: Miss Parr, 10s.—(Org.—Miss Miller, 305, Wellingborough Road, Northampton.)

SHROPSHIRE.

Members are reminded that a parcel of food (nothing perishable) is sent in to Miss Heisby every Friday evening. Will each member tell the Organiser what she is sending in, so that a good variety may be supplied? A sewing party will be held at 7, Swan Hill, every Friday afternoon from 2 to 4. Will members please attend without further notice? The next members' meeting will be held on Monday, August 5. Many thanks to Mrs. Crawshay Ralston for £1 1s.—(Org.—Miss Markwick, 7, Swan Hill, Shrewsbury.)

West of England.

BATH.

Capital open-air meetings have been held at Shocombe and Peasedown, with the help of men sympathisers from the I.L.P.—(Hon. Secs.—The Misses Tollemache, Shop—12, Walcot Street.)

BRISTOL.

The Organiser would be glad to see an improvement in the street paper sales. Mr. Reginald Poole will speak at next week's At Home and at open-air meetings, Monday and Tuesday nights. Gratefully acknowledged: Collection, 6s. 1d.; Jones, Esq., 2s. 6d.; Sale of flowers (Miss M. James), 2s. 2d.; Penny Fund, 1s. 10d.; King's visit, seats in windows, £1 12s. 6d.; tea, 4s. 6d.; Mrs. Young, 2s. 2d.—(Hon. Org. Sec.—Mrs. Dove-Wilcox, Office—37, Queen's Road, Clifton.)

CHELTENHAM.

A very good open-air meeting was held on Saturday night. Mr. Clayton and Mr. Selley, of Ruskin College, Oxford, were the speakers, and Mr. Cudlidge, I.L.P., took the chair. The crowd took a keen interest, and question time was very lively. Many remained to talk long after the meeting was over.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss E. L. Andrews, 2, Victoria Walk.)

WIRRAL AND BARNSTAPLE.

A great impression has been made here by the splendid action of Mr. Harben in resigning his Parliamentary candidature as a protest. It has brought home to a good many people the abominable treatment of Suffragist prisoners by the so-called Liberal Government. Will members try and attend all meetings?—(Hon. Sec.—Mrs. du Sautoy Newby, "St. Mary's," Broad Park Avenue.)

NEWPORT.

Members are asked to attend weekly sewing meetings at office. Gratefully acknowledged: "Material Fund"—Miss Crayfurd, 2s. 6d.; Miss May Thomas, 2s. Offers of small drawing-room meetings urgently wanted, also paper-sellers and canvassers. Jumble parcels should be sent without delay to Miss Watts, "The Friars."—(Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Mackworth, Office—11, Stow Hill.)

Wales.

BARRY.

On Friday, July 5, a large crowd listened with great interest to Miss Annie Williams at King's Square. A resolution calling upon the Government to withdraw the Manhood Suffrage Bill and introduce a measure giving equal voting rights to men and women was passed.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss Walton, 20, Park Avenue.)

CARDIFF AND DISTRICT.

The Organiser appeals for a writing-desk, bookcase, clock, and linoleum for the floors. Suffrage literature, colours, badges, and VOTES FOR WOMEN tea will be on sale. Will members mention this to their friends who are sympathetic? Who will give garden and drawing-room meetings? Volunteers wanted for paper-selling. Gratefully acknowledged: Promise £1 1s. towards office rent, Miss Kate Flagg. See programme for meetings, and please attend.—(Org.—Miss Annie Williams, Office—27, Charles Street.)

MILFORD HAVEN.

A most successful meeting was held on Wednesday, July 3rd, at Steynton, Milford Haven, when Miss C. Dugdale gave a most interesting address. The chair was taken by Miss Williams.

Eastern Counties.

IPSWICH AND DISTRICT.

The Alexandra Park Demonstration last Saturday was very large, and a strong resolution demanding the inclusion of women in the Reform Bill on equal terms with men was passed almost unanimously at all three platforms by friendly crowds. The principal speakers were Miss Brackenbury, Miss Davies Smith, and Miss Lucy Wylie. The success of the demonstration was due to the hard work of members who canvassed, distributed handbills, painted notices, &c. Open-air meetings have been held during the last fortnight at Ipswich and Felixstowe,

and will be continued at intervals during the summer.—(Org.—Miss Grace Roe, Shop Sec.—Miss King, Shop, Dial Lane.)

North-Eastern Counties.

BRADFORD AND DISTRICT.

Members are asked to prepare for the great demonstration on Shipley Glen on Sunday, July 21, at 3.30 p.m. Speakers: Mrs. Brailsford and Dr. Helena Jones. Bills for distribution in charge of Mrs. Norton, 32, Knowsley Street, who will be glad to hear of volunteers. Paper sellers please send in their names. Weekly Monday meeting (open-air), Whitley Hill, 7 p.m.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss Millar Wilson, Office—58, Manningham Lane.)

DONCASTER.

Mrs. Brailsford will speak at an At Home kindly given by Mrs. Woodhouse on Friday, July 15. Members and sympathisers wishing to attend apply through Organiser. Mrs. Bainbridge will address an open-air meeting on July 25. Will members help to make this a big meeting? Chalkers wanted; also subscriptions to hire advertising cart.—(Org.—Miss Key Jones, Colby Chambers, Coplegate, York.)

HALIFAX.

A successful meeting was held on July 2 by Men's Society for Women's Rights. Speakers: Mr. MacKinlay and Mr. Hunter (chairman of I.L.P.). Mr. Jamrach took the chair. A very good open-air meeting was held on July 5 in Horton Street, and a large number of VOTES FOR WOMEN were sold. Volunteers for paper-selling in Commercial Street on Saturdays are urgently needed.—(Hon. Sec.—Dr. Helena Jones, 3, Rhodes Avenue.)

NEWCASTLE AND DISTRICT.

The Demonstration and Pageant last Saturday quite fulfilled all expectations. The route was lined with people who expressed their appreciation, splendid hearings were given to the speakers, and the resolution was carried by overwhelming majorities at every platform. It is impossible to name all the individual members who worked so splendidly for this success, but special mention must be made of Mrs. Taylor, Miss Violet Taylor, Miss Dawson, Mrs. Crow, and Miss Nora Bowes, who worked so indefatigably the whole time. The good impression made must be maintained. Will members all endeavour to bring in fresh people and increase the paper circulation. It is hoped that many local members will help in the special campaign for increasing the circulation during the holiday season. Please note: Demonstrations are being arranged for Sunderland and South Shields within the next fortnight. Pageant expenses were covered by the special fund, but financial help is asked to meet current expenses, and also for demonstrations in other towns.—(Org.—Miss L. Ainsworth, Office—77, Blackett Street, Tel., Central 4581.)

SCARBOROUGH.

Many thanks to Miss Barber for helping to keep shop. More paper-sellers are needed. Will members who are making jam make a little extra and give to the shop? Any other home-made article will be gratefully received.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss Nora Vickerstaff, Shop—33, St. Nicholas Cliff.)

SHEFFIELD AND DISTRICT.

The Men's Society for Women's Rights held a meeting in Co-operative Hall, Trippet Lane, on July 3, when Mr. Jamrach and Mr. McNabb spoke. The Rev. Garrett Johnston, vicar of St. Silas's, was in the chair. Many thanks to a Socialist friend for donation. On Sunday, July 27, at 7 p.m., there will be a meeting at the Corn Exchange, when Mr. G. Lansbury will speak. Full particulars later. Will all members call at the shop, as a good number of stewards and bill distributors are wanted?

YORK.

The office club will be opened after the holidays. Members are urged to get as many friends to join as possible. All members not holiday-making come forward and help Mrs. Brailsford's open-air meeting; some of the regular helpers will be away.—(Org.—Miss Key Jones, Office—Colby Chambers, Coplegate, Tel.—582.)

North-Western Counties.

LIVERPOOL AND DISTRICT.

Large and interested meetings were held during the week in Liverpool, Birkenhead, Wallasey, Southport, and Chester, and resolutions sent to the Prime Minister. The meetings will be repeated again this week.—(Org.—Miss Davies, Office—11, Kenshaw Street.)

WALLASEY.

A magnificent meeting was held on Wednesday at New Brighton. A large crowd listened to Dr. Alice Ker and Miss Patricia Woodlock. Papers were sold out. Rarely has such interest been shown at a local meeting. Many thanks to all who helped.—(Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Mahood, Burrough Bridge, Lancs.)

Scotland.

ABERDEEN.

Open-air meetings are now in full swing, and the paper sales are rapidly increasing. Will members please volunteer to make the great demonstration on July 26 a big success? Dr. Agnes Thompson is welcomed as a new member. Gratefully received: Mrs. Heath, 2s; Miss Clark Reid, 10s.; and Miss Sutherland, 2s.—(Org.—Miss Helen Jollie, Shop—7, Bon Accord Street.)

DUNDEE AND EAST FIFE.

A successful open-air meeting was held in Broughty Ferry on Thursday, July 4. Miss Fraser Smith presided, and Miss Grant spoke. VOTES FOR WOMEN sold well. The Organiser will be glad to hear from any in this district who can help with the holiday campaign.—(Org.—Miss Fraser Smith, M.A., Office—61, Nethergate, Tel.—2318.)

EDINBURGH AND EAST OF SCOTLAND.
Eleven open-air meetings were held this week in Edinburgh, Alloa, Falkirk, Kirkcaldy, and Leven. Copies of VOTES FOR WOMEN, containing the doctor's protest against forcible feeding, were sent to medical men and women in Edinburgh. Members are asked to help, by contributions to cover this expense, to rouse professional opinion against these prison brutalities. A demonstration will take place on the Meadows (to the east of Middle Meadow Walk) on Saturday, July 27, at 5 p.m. Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, Mrs. Brailsford, Miss G. Brackenbury, Mrs. Drummond, Miss R. Wylie, Mr. Henry Nevinson, Mr. Joseph Clayton, and others will speak.—(Org.—Miss Lucy Burns, B.A., Shop—27, Frederick Street, Tel.—612 Central.)

MEN'S POLITICAL UNION

For Women's Enfranchisement.

Members and friends are reminded of the reception to-night (Friday), by kind permission of Mrs. Hyton Dale, (Blue service, No. 40, King's Cross to Putney, Nearest Underground station, South Kensington.) (See programme.) Members are requested to make it widely known that at Hyde Park Demonstration on July 14 speeches will be delivered from Platform No. 7 by Messrs. H. W. Nevison, Victor D. Duval, H. Franklin, E. Duffin, and Rev. C. Hinckley. The usual Sunday Hyde Park meeting will be resumed on July 21, when the speakers will be Miss Naylor and Mr. S. C. Cowper. The Non-Tea-makers' valve earnest appeal for funds. The increased activity of the Union during the last six months, both militant and constitutional, has been phenomenal, and it is intended to extend the field of labour, we trust, for the appeal for financial support will meet with generous response. Already acknowledged: £1,555 10s.; C. A. Radice, Esq., 41;

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Shoobred's
William Owen

NORWICH AND DISTRICT.

The demonstration in Norwich Market Place will be held on Sunday, July 23. There will be two platforms, and, amongst others, Mrs. Brailsford and Miss Leonora Tyson will speak. Further particulars later. Meanwhile, will members call at offices? Help is needed! A garden whist-drive will be held at The Wilderness, Bracondale, Norwich, on Thursday, July 25, tickets 2s., for demonstration expenses. Will members do their utmost to get friends to take tickets? Miss C. Howlett is gratefully thanked for plants for office balcony.—(Org.—Miss West. Offices—52, London Street, Norwich.)

THE NEW CONSTITUTIONAL SOC. FOR W.S.

This Society will have its own platform in the great Hyde Park Demonstration on July 14. Members are urged to make every effort to attend with their friends. Miss MacGowan is organising an extensive open-air campaign for July and September, and would be glad if any member who wishes to learn to speak would communicate with her at the Office at once. The jumble sale will take place on Friday afternoon, July 15. Miss Porter would be glad if those willing to help would communicate with her. The Chiswick Fête realised a substantial profit, but more money is needed if we are to take an effective part in by-elections. Members are reminded that holidays provide leisure for making fancy articles for annual sale.—(Office—8, Park Mansions Arcade, Knightsbridge, opposite Tube Station.)

CYMRIC SUFFRAGE UNION.

This Union's platform at Hyde Park Demonstration is No. 18. Volunteers are wanted to attend in their Welsh costumes. Welsh men and Welsh women who can sing are asked to be near Platform 18 to sing national songs. The Welsh Dragoons will be in evidence. Y Ddraig Goch, A ddyry Gych-wyn.—(Hon. Sec.—Mrs. M. E. Davies, 53, Wandsworth Bridge Road, Fulham, S.W.)

MEETING AT BOW.

A meeting will be held at the Public Hall, Bow Road, to-night (Friday) at 8 p.m.; doors open 7.30. Admission free. The speakers will be Mrs. Drummond, Miss Annie Kenney, and Mr. Geo. Lansbury, M.P. Mrs. Bartlett will be glad if members with any time to spare will call at 6, Campbell Road, Bow Road. Help is urgently needed.

ILKESTON.

Miss Flatman wishes to thank all the members and friends who helped so splendidly during the Ilkeston by-election. Space forbids mention by name, but every worker will realise that her help was appreciated.

WOMEN TEACHERS' FRANCHISE UNION.

There was a large and enthusiastic meeting of women teachers in the big Essex Hall, Strand, on Monday evening, July 8. This meeting was the direct outcome of the one held by the London Teachers' Association on June 26, to discuss the resolution:—"That this meeting of London teachers desires to record its conviction that it is in the best interests of education that women teachers should be granted the Parliamentary Franchise." On this occasion some members refused to allow fair play. The women teachers assembled in Essex Hall showed determination to have the matter settled in a satisfactory way, and a fighting policy to this end was outlined by the chairman, Miss Dawson, and received with acclamation by the meeting. It was decided to form a Teachers' Franchise Union. All who are interested in this question are invited to communicate with Miss Townsend.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss H. M. Townsend, 27, Murillo Road, Lee, S.E.)

WOMEN'S TAX RESISTANCE LEAGUE.

A drawing-room meeting was held at Hans Crescent Hotel on Monday, July 1. Hostess, Mrs. Alfred Nutt. Chair, Mrs. Louis Fagan. Speakers, Mrs. Cobden Sanderson, the Rev. Hugo Chapman. Another was held at 17, Kensington Square, W., Friday, July 5. Hostess, Lady Maud Parry. Chair, Lady Maud Parry. Speakers, Mrs. Cobden Sanderson, Mr. Laurence Housman. A sale of goods, the property of Miss Maud F. Roll, took place at Butherford on Saturday, July 6. Speakers, Mrs. Kington Parkes, Miss Honnor Morten, Dr. C. V. Drysdale. (Office—10, Talbot House, 98, St. Martin's Lane.)

SOUTH AFRICAN PROTEST.

The Women's Enfranchisement League, Johannesburg, passed the following resolution on May 18, and copies have been forwarded to Mr. Asquith and the Home Secretary:

That the Women's Enfranchisement League of Johannesburg calls upon the British Government to wipe out the blot on the honour of the men of Great Britain, and shared by the whole of the British Empire, by reason of their shameful treatment of Woman Suffrage political offenders.

It points out that the difference in the attitude of a British Government in the twentieth century to political offenders, representing on the one hand men with votes, and on the other hand women without votes (viz., without any constitutional political weapon), will be recorded in history as an incredible atrocity.

It regards this perversion of justice as a further addition to the huge pile of evidence proving incontrovertibly the intolerable injustice of the exclusion of women from the franchise.

Mrs. Yates, treasurer of the Altrincham and Hale local union, while on holiday at St. Anne's, near Blackpool, is arranging a meeting to be held on August 17, when Mrs. Baines will speak. Further particulars later.

QUALITY AND VALUE.

A perusal of the illustrated catalogue of the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company—which can be obtained post free from 112, Regent Street, London, W.—convinces one that purchasers of Gem Jewellery and Gold and Silver Plate may there obtain the utmost value for their money.—[ADVT.]

LOWEST SUMMER PRICES

are now as follows—

Silkstone	25/-	Roaster Nuts	20/-
Best Household	24/-	Large Kitchen	19/-
Special House	23/-	Stove Coal	19/-
Best Nuts	22/-	Anthracite Nuts	4/-

Be Wise. Order Now, or You Will Have To Pay More Shortly.

William CLARKE & SON

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Telephone Nos.: 76 Bromley, 232 Paddington, 1810 Putney.

Dye, Clean and Finish in the best French Style
BLOUSES, DRESSES, COSTUMES, &c. &c.

When you are tired of your dresses, have them Dyed by us,
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PRICES MODERATE.**NO BIG SHOP RENTS TO PAY.****CURTAINS, CARPETS, &c., DYED OR CLEANED.**

Send Postcard or Phone and Van will call. Carriage Paid one way in the Country.

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MR. CHODWICK BROWN, Dental Surgeon.

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Gas Administered daily, at 11 and 3, by a Qualified Medical Man. F.R.C.S. 7s. 6d.

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THE BEST ARTIFICIAL TEETH from 5s.

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A WELL-PAID PROFESSION.

Some women are not aware that there is a profession in which they can earn a salary higher than that of the average man.

A trained Masseuse can earn from five to twenty guineas weekly. To become qualified takes from one to three months and costs six guineas. For particulars call or write to Matron, Harley Institute School of Massage, 66, Paddington Street, W. Tel. 3685 Paddington. Well paid cases are found for those who qualify at the Institute.

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Good Work and Good Wages.

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HIGH CLASS WORK ONLY.

SEND A POST CARD FOR PRICE LIST.

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and her Hand-Wrought Leather. Special designs in Belts, Blotters, Cushions, Letter Cases, Book Covers, "Emmeline" Bags (a large and a small bag in one). "Christabel" Shopping Bags Satchels as made for Miss Ellen Terry, etc., etc.

Clients' ideas carefully carried out.

Apply—7, STANSFIELD ROAD, BRIXTON, S.W.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.**SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.**

BULLOCK.—On 15th June, 10, Pentland Terrace, Edinburgh, to Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Bullock (née Elsa Gye), a son.

FOUND at Albert Hall Meeting, June 15. —Umbrella, small folding fan, and gold safety pin.—Apply Miss Kerr, &c.

GIVEN FOR SELF-DENIAL FUND.—We are anxious to sell the following articles in order to add the amount realised to the total of the Self-Denial Fund:—

£ s. d.	
Handsome silk tea or dinner jacket (genuine Chinese)	2 2 0
Indian silver waist buckle	1 10 0
Two Indian silver bangles	each 0 5 0
Antique ring, set garnets and pearls	0 12 6
Gold and coral brooch	1 0 0
Oxidised silver chain and pendant, hand-made, with purple centre; artistic design	1 1 0
Gold and pearl locket	1 0 0
Heavy gold bangle, set opals and garnets	2 0 0
Gold scarf-pin, set turquoise	0 10 6
Gold ring, ruby and emeralds in gipsy setting	0 15 0
Lady's silver watch (almost new)	0 17 5
Antique ring, set stones	0 10 6
Handkerchief, with deep border of fine, hand-made lace	1 1 0
Clairoon plate, diameter 12in, blue ground with floral design	1 1 0
Offers for any of the above would be considered.—Apply, Mrs. Sanders, W.S.P.U., 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.	

BOARD RESIDENCE, Etc.

ABSOLUTE Privacy, Quietude, and Refinement.—At the Strand Imperial Hotel, opposite Gailey Theatre, ladies will find the freshest, daintiest, cosiest quarters. Sumptuous bedroom, h. and c. water fitted, breakfast, bath, attendance, and lights, from 5s. 6d. En pension, 8s. Finest English provisions. Terrace, garden, lounge.—Phone, Manageress, 4782 Gerrard.

A BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY HOME (altitude 600ft).—Dear Forest, Severn and Wye Valley. England's finest forest and river scenery. Spacious house; 25 bedrooms; billiard room, bathroom. Extensive grounds, tennis. Conveniences. Vegetarians accommodated. Suffragettes welcomed. Board-residence, 3ls. 6d. to 35s.—Photos, prospectus, Chat Hallam, Littledean House, Newham, Gloucester.

BOARD-RESIDENCE.—From 21s., according to room; suit women workers; easy access to all parts; one minute from lovely park.—Manageress, 41, Albert Palace Mansions, Battersea Park, S.W.

BOARD-RESIDENCE, superior, from 30s. Close Baker Street. Underground and Tube. Bed and breakfast, 3s. 6d. per day. Telephone 4339 Paddington.—Mrs. Campbell, 5 and 7, York Street, Portman Square, W.

BRADING HUNSTANTON.—Delightful holiday party; vegetarian diet; July 27 to August 31; 30s. weekly.—Write for particulars to Miss Edith Sutcliff, 100, Newington Causeway, London.

BRIGHTON-TITCHFIELD HOUSE.—21, Upper Rock Gardens, off Marine Parade. Good table. Congregational society. Terms, 25s. to 30s.—Mrs. Gray, Member W.S.P.U.

CAMPING in English Lake District for both sexes; climbing and boating; inclusive terms, 25s. to 30s. weekly.—Write for programme.—M. Dalton, The Camp, Grange, Rawick.

CROMER.—First-rate Apartments, good cooking and good sea view; terms moderate.—Apply Dawson, Balmoral, Cabell Road, Cromer.

FOLKESTONE.—Board-residence, Boycewood, Castle Hill Avenue. Very pleasantly situated; best part; close to Leas; well recommended; moderate.—Proprietress.

FOLKESTONE.—Trevarra, Bouvier Road West. Board-residence. Excellent position, close to sea, Leas, and theatre. Separate tables. From two guineas.—Proprietress, Miss Key (W.S.P.U.).

HAMPSTEAD.—Board and Residence offered to Lady or Gentleman with private family; near bus, tube, and stations; telephone.—"Poplar," 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

HINDHEAD WEEK.—LINGFIELD (Pension); comfortable Boarding-House; beautiful situation; fine view; nearest Pension to Golf Links; good cuisine; electric light; terms moderate. Tel. 61 Hindhead.—Address Proprietor.

HOTEL RUSSELL.—Stephen's Green, Dublin.—High class; central; moderate terms for Tourists.—Write Manageress.

KENSINGTON.—Comfortable refined Home for Women Workers in house clergyman's daughter; close Tube, buses; late dinner; partial or full board; moderate.—162, Holland Road.

LADY highly recommends Sligachan Hotel, Skye. Beautiful mountain scenery. Finest rock-climbing in Great Britain. River, loch, and sea-fishing. Boats, carriages, motors, &c.

LONDON.—Board-Residence, superior, 26, Kensington Gardens Square, Hyde Park. Ideal house and position; close Queen's Road Tube; private gardens; most comfortable, clean, quiet; good cooking; lib. table; from 2ls.; highest refs.

LONDON, W.C. (113, Gower Street).—Refined HOME (ladies). Bed, breakfast, dinner, and full board Sundays (cubicle), from 15s. 6d. Rooms, 18s. 6d. Full board, 17s. 6d. to 25s. Gentlemen from 18s. 6d.

LOVELY SHANKLIN.—Furnished Apartments; 3 bedrooms, 1 or 2 sitting-rooms, bath (h. and c.); excellent cooking and attendance; very good position! exactly suitable for Suffragettes who have come out of prison with weakened nerves and who require a very quiet house in a cheerful place.—Mrs. Kingswell, Avondale, Victoria Avenue, Shanklin, Isle of Wight.

NORTH CORNWALL.—Comfortable Cottage Lodgings, near fine cliff; vacant September; rent moderate; recommended by Suffragist.—Mrs. Panter, Merton Cottage, Tintagel.

ON Heights of Udimore (300ft) near Winchelsea.—Beautiful holidays amidst beautiful country. Old farmhouse; indoor sanitation; good table; delightful gardens; terms moderate.—Ridley, Parsonage Place, Udimore, Rye.

RESIDENTIAL Club for Ladies.—Cubicles from 18s. 6d. per week with board; rooms 25s.; also by the day.—Mrs. Campbell-Wilkinson, 48, Weymouth Street, Portland Place, London.

SELECT LADIES' CLUB.—Every comfort; very moderate terms.—For full particulars apply M. A. Lloyd, 2, Porchester Square, Hyde Park, W.

SKEGNESS.—Vegetarian; Board-Residence; situated amidst fields, ten minutes from sea and links; good cooking and liberal catering by earnest vegetarian; Suffragettes warmly welcomed.—Leona Cohen, "Gorchchen," Windthorpe, Skegness.

WESTCLIFF-ON-SEA.—Member recommends quiet House; near front, sea, station; excellent cooking and attendance, garden, and every home comfort; references if required.—28, Park Terrace.

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Croydon Road, ELMERS END,
BECKENHAM, S.E.,

Telephone Nos.: 76 Bromley, 232 Paddington, 1810 Putney.

DERRY & TOMS

KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.

Summer SALE

Throughout July.

Peruse the Bargains on this page and Order by Post To-day, or Phone 3380 Kensington. We pay carriage except where otherwise stated. Orders attended to upon receipt. Cosy Luncheon and Tea Rooms on the premises.

**Remnants Half
Price Thursdays.**



(Continued from previous page.)

NURSE EVA CHRISTY (Author of "Modern Side-Saddle Riding," &c.) has Vacancy next September for one more Student to train for the profession of teaching RIDING ON EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES. Premium required, and good references—Apply by letter only, 1, Dennington Park Mansions, London.

NEGLECTED EDUCATION speedily remedied by Private Postal Tuition. Writing, Letter-writing, General Knowledge, Correct Speech. Moderate, including terms.—Miss T., 31, Compton Road, Winchmore Hill. Stamp.

POULTRY FARM.—Vacancy for Students; variety of breeds stocked; utility and exhibition.—M. and F. Spong, The Felbridge Poultry Farm, East Grinstead.

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THE HEALTH CENTRE, 122, Victoria Street, S.W.—Perfect health by natural means through vital electricity. Hours: 10.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.; 2.30 p.m. to 5 p.m. Saturdays excepted. Physical Diagnosis by Qualified Medical Men, and Diagnosis by Mrs. Mary Davies. Enquiries relating to treatment answered free of charge. Enclose stamped envelope if written reply required. Lectures, Physical Culture, and Concentration Classes are held at "The Health Centre."

NO SUFFRAGIST SPEAKERS.—Miss ROSA LEO, Honorary Instructor in Voice Production and Public Speaking to the W.S.P.U. Speakers' Class, requests those desirous of joining her private classes or taking private lessons to communicate with her by letter to 45, Ashworth Mansions, Elgin Avenue, W. Separate classes for men. Mr. Israel Zangwill writes:—"Thanks to your teachings, I spoke nearly an hour at the Albert Hall without weariness, while my voice carried to every part of the hall."

VACANCY occurs in High-class Photographic Studio for Lady Pupil; exceptional opportunity to learn the business thoroughly; premium required, returnable in salary; interview any Wednesday morning.—Hardee, 14 and 15, Conduit Street, W.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted in all PUBLICATIONS, HOME and COLONIAL, at lowest office list rates.—S. THROWER, ADVERTISING AGENT, 20, IMPERIAL BUILDINGS, LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C. Established at this office nearly 30 years. Phone: 662 Central.

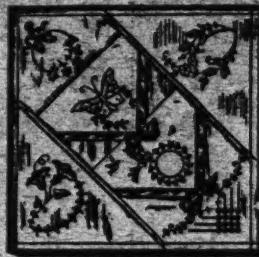
If you wish to Remove, Store, or Dispose of anything, send postcard or ring up Gerrard 6188 for The London Storage Co., Westwood House, 210, High Holborn, W.C., for price and advice, free of charge. Dry rooms, extensive warehouses.

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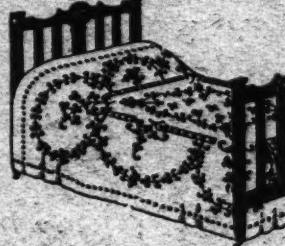
GENTLEWOMAN desires post as Parlourmaid in a town preferred.—G. S., VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

HOLIDAYS.—Post as Companion or Governess; lady by birth, well educated; best references; small salary and laundry; help with Suffrage work.—Box 98, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

A FEW TYPICAL EXAMPLES OF VALUE.



LADIES' HAND'KERS.
Y75—A Dainty Box of 6 prettily emb. (as above), trimmed with ribbon. Usually 3/11s. Sale 1/11s. The box, if sent alone, post 2d. extra. 3 Boxes sent post free.



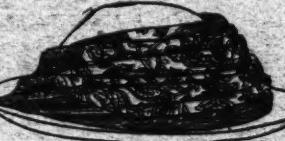
OSTRICH COLLARS.
With Satin Bow. In Black Grey, White, Black and White, and Natural and White. Usual Price 12/11. Sale Price 6/11.

DRESSING JACKET.

In real Yokohama Crepe, with silk border. Very pretty design and well made throughout. Will be cleared early in the Sale 3/11

IRISH EMBROIDERED BEDSPREADS.

Huge Purchase of 1845 Irish Embroidered Bedspread Samples. Must be seen to be appreciated. To be sold in 2 lots.
Single Beds. Double Beds.
Us'd 15/11 21/9 Us'd 29/11 37/6
Sale 10/6 15/- Sale 21/- 25/-



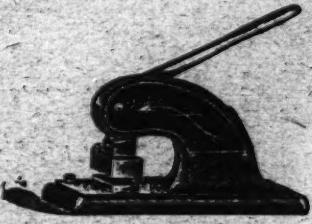
HAT SQUARE.
E.S. Printed Paisley on Shantung, with Coloured Borders of Brown, Vieux Rose, and Prunella, Royal Blue and Emerald Border. Usual Price 3/11 Sale Price 1/11



PARISIAN OVERSLIP.
Lace 84, Parisian Beaded Over-slip, as illustrated and similar designs, White and Silver, White and Gold, White with Colour, Black and Steel, and All Black. Usual Price 29/6
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In Black, Green, and Red. Usual Price 7/11. Sale Price 3/11.



LEVER PRESS.

A Hand-Lever Press, producing your address in strong embossed relief. Fitted with steel die and counter-part complete for any address up to 24 letters, 7/6. A stronger and larger press suitable for stamping cards as well as paper, 10/6. Postage Extra.

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SKETCHING. Walking, Pleasure Tours. Holland, Rhine, Switzerland, Normandy; three weeks, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Russia; 25 guineas; particulars, stamp.—Women's International League, 189 Victoria Street, London.

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ANTISEPTIC ELECTROLYSIS scientifically and effectually performed. It is the only permanent cure for Superfluous Hair. Highest medical references. Special terms to those engaged in teaching, clerical work, &c. Consultation free.—Miss Marion Lindsay, 35, Cambridge Place, Norfolk Square, W. Telephone: 337 Mayfair.

ELECTROLYSIS and Face Massage skilfully performed; also expert Lessons. Certificates given. Special terms to nurses.—Address, Miss Theakston, 65, Great Portland Street, W.

HAIR DESTROYER.—James' Depilatory instantly removes superfluous hairs from the face, neck, or arms, without injury to the skin. Of most chemists, or free from observation, post free on receipt of postal order for 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., or 3s. Mrs. V. James, 268, Caledonian Road, London, N.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIRS.—Guaranteed removed instantly, or money returned. Simple, harmless method (cost about 6d.). Full instructions, 2s. 6d. **BEAUTY SECRET**.—Home-made lotion (cost trifling), perfectly harmless, whitens skin, removes sunburn. Recipe, 2s. 6d. **Tender Feet**: No more burning or blistered feet if simple advice followed (no expense whatever). Instructions, 1s. Corns: Simple home cure (costing 3d.), harmless, certain. Recipe, 1s. To keep hair in curl (cost practically nothing). Recipe, 1s. Seale and Co., Dept. G., 113, Fenchurch Street, London.

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GARDENING for Health. Ladies received charming country residence; elevated situation; open-air life; competent instruction; individual consideration.—Peake, Udimore, Eyc.

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EGGS, guaranteed new laid, all tested and selected, in one or two dozen lots, post paid, boxes free, 1s. per dozen.—Apply M. Hitchcock, Water Mill, Bures, Suffolk.

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All goods sent carriage paid throughout the Kingdom. Satisfaction guaranteed.
1 English Spring Chickens
2 Choice Guinea Fowls
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3 Fat Quails and Devon Ducklings
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For 3d. stamps we post you sufficient of our Maple Finger Nail Polish to last two months. Please give us a trial. You will never regret it, because it is both hygienic and necessary for one who has the least pretensions to good taste and cultured hands. We are certain if you try a sample you will buy our oil crayon regularly.—BELVOIR AND CO., 1, NEW SOUTHGATE, N.

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A SYMPATHISER has for disposal a few Nainsook Nightdresses, 3s. each; Chemises, 1s. 10d.; Knickers, 1s. 6d.; Camisoles, 1s. 4d.; prettily trimmed, unworn; approval—Mrs. Burley, 157, Strand, London.

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COMBINGS.—Ladies' Combing bought, 4d. per oz. No tails.—Thompson, 430, Wandsworth Road, S.W.

COIRSETS made to measurement, 18in. in length, in two days; fitted if required; warranted unbreakable. Prices from 12s. 6d.—Box 223, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

DRINK SALUTARIS.—Health-giving Table Water. Distilled. Absolutely pure and free from all microbes; Aerated or Still. Unrivalled for rount and rheumatism. Ask your grocer or write Salutaris Company, 236, Fulham Road, London, S.W. (mentioning this adver.)

FREE! Over 200 Patterns of Charming Irish Linen summer Costume Fabric, "Flexi-cells"; washable, wears for years. Scores of fascinating designs, beautiful shades. Sale catalogue free.—White, Hutton's, 167, Larne, Ireland.

HAIR FALLING OFF.—Lady who lost nearly all hers, and has now strong, heavy growth, sends particulars to anyone enclosing stamped, addressed envelope.—Miss V. W. Field, Glendower, Shanklin.

AIR-COMBINGS bought, 4d. to 6d. per oz.—Holt and Co., Leatherhead, Surrey.

HAVE YOUR OWN BOOKPLATE.—We can design and engrave a bookplate to incorporate your own ideas, crest, motto, &c. Artistic and original work, from 17s. 6d. Marvellous value. Specimens sent free.—Henry K. Ward, 48, Gt. Portland Street, London, W.

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LAD ON THINE ALTAR.—New Sacred Song, by Walter Brooks, Op. 73; post free, eighteen pence, from Loris Lobanoff, 33, Willesden High Road, N.W.

OLD FALSE TEETH.—We give highest possible prices for above. Offers made; if accepted, teeth returned. Dealers in old gold or silver in any form. Bankers' references. Straightforward dealing.—Woodfall and Company, Southport.

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SONG for Suffrage Meetings.—"Forward Ever Forward," by Margaret O'Shea; music, Emily Jones.—From Suffrage Shop, 15, Adam Street, Strand. Price, 2d.; cards, 1d.

SWEET LAVENDER, freshly gathered, 100 heads for 1s. 25d. for 1s., post free.—Miss English, Orion, Peterborough.